

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, 3 JUNE, 1904.

THE CUSTOMS GAZETTE, JANUARY-MARCH.

THE return of revenue collected by the Imperial Maritime Customs in the first quarter of the present year is at the first glance not very reassuring, the collection being more than half-a-million taels, or nearly nine per cent. less than in the same quarter last year. But if the comparison is taken, as we have already shown, on a gold basis, the result is very satisfactory, for, notwithstanding the war, which has considerably interfered at any rate with the northern trade, there is a decided improvement shown when the figures are converted into sterling at the current rates this and last year. As it appears, however, on the face of the report, fifteen of the Chinese ports showed an improvement this year and fifteen a decline. Of the former, the principal ones were Chungking and Ichang. No revenue at all was collected at Newchwang in the first quarter of this year; and while Tientsin and Chefoo both showed that they had suffered by the war, Kiaochou (Tsingtao) was

blessed with a material advance, due no doubt to the railway. There was, as already noted in these columns, a loss at Shanghai amounting to something over fifteen per cent, and there was a heavy decline at Amoy. It will be noticed that Kongmoon appears twice this year. This is a rather fussy way of indicating that it was only a landing-stage from the 1st of January to the 6th of March, attaining its present dignity of a treaty port on the 7th of March. The following is the comparative revenue table for three years:—

Report of Dues and Duties, January-March Quarter, 1904: Chinese Ports. (in Haikuan Taels).

Port.	1904.	1903.	1902.
Newchwang	nil.	74,148	11,105
Chinwangtao	89,832	53,724	19,473
Tientsin	158,803	308,857	255,523
Chefoo	105,215	175,116	144,093
Kiaochou	93,057	74,713	35,368
Chungking	108,579	63,525	98,712
Ichang	125,058	38,130	146,334
Shasi	3,273	6,190	1,790
Yochou	6,620	12,147	694
Hankow	474,376	448,500	320,638
Kiukiang	115,219	110,771	118,747
Wuhu	226,306	274,001	92,455
Nanking	54,523	49,126	52,478
Chinkiang	301,851	279,865	239,963
Shanghai	2,048,488	2,419,582	1,811,456
Soochow	10,809	11,994	8,786
Hangchow	124,754	110,272	101,102
Ningpo	131,481	138,486	118,251
Wenchow	8,545	12,043	6,929
Santau	74	73	163
Foochow	193,826	202,046	182,161
Amoy	162,843	203,281	165,382
Swatow	361,937	399,997	389,423
Canton	693,725	680,304	596,425
Kongmoon	5,039	nil.	nil.
Samsui	29,940	26,457	23,661
Kongmoon	10,531	10,211	8,830
Kumchuk	4,780	7,983	6,754
Wuchow	94,274	72,849	61,666
Kiungchow	42,178	41,961	57,626
Pakhoi	26,717	34,905	39,797

Total...5,812,203 6,346,257 5,110,785

Putting the revenue under the usual heads, we get the following comparative table, in Haikuan taels:—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Import duty...	1,776,793	1,880,792	1,558,067
Export duty...	1,616,470	1,956,128	1,404,574
Coast trade duty...	320,617	323,517	279,948
Opium duty...	557,899	466,026	529,478
Tonnage dues...	193,582	219,621	173,085
Transit dues...	287,656	380,678	247,298
Opium likin...	1,059,186	1,119,495	918,335
Total...	5,812,203	6,346,257	5,110,785

There was a decline under every head except opium duty, the exception being explained by the fact that the sum of Hk. Tls. 160,733 was derived from native opium this year against Tls. 46,215 last year. The decline under coast trade duty was very slight, nor is there any importance in the decline under tonnage dues, and it will be noted that as compared with the same quarter of 1902, there was a considerable advance under every head.

The revenue at Shanghai in the first quarter of 1903 showed an advance of 33 per cent over 1902; this year it is 15 per cent less than in 1903, but still more than ten per cent larger than in 1902. There was a falling-off under every head of revenue except transit dues, the largest decline being under export duty. Last year's decline in the amount of tonnage reported at Shanghai was recovered, 1,097 vessels of 1,398,363 tons having entered, and 1,135 of 1,428,130 tons cleared, against 1,023 of 1,377,608 tons, and 1,031 of 1,383,407 tons, respectively, last year. The comparative imports of opium were as follows, in piculs:—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Foreign	7,817	8,123	6,462
Native	1,833	711	3,161

In cotton goods imported there was a considerable decline in American fabrics of all kinds, and in T-cloths and some fancy goods; there was a good advance in white shirtings, and English goods of all kinds were fairly well maintained. The comparative figures of cotton yarn were as under, in piculs:—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
English	2,837	2,166	9,180
Hongkong ...	nil.	1,830	nil.
Indian	205,198	279,588	332,408
Japanese	129,074	87,189	90,588

The import of woollen and cotton mixtures increased a hundred per cent. In woollens, there was a large increase in camlets, long ells, and Spanish stripes, with a decline in cloth and lastings. In metals there was a marked advance in nail-rod iron and tinned plates. Foreign sundries were well maintained, with a very large increase in American and Russian kerosene oil. In native sundries, there was a large increase in straw and rush hats, rice, black brick and green tea; and a notable fall in sugar and vegetable tallow. Exports were normal, the most considerable decline being in rice; in silk and in tea of all kinds there was an advance. Of transit passes, 3,882 were issued and 113 surrendered, against 2,022 and 193, and 1,700 and 98, respectively, in the two previous years. The treasure table shows a total import of gold to the value of Hk. Tls. 2,480,499 and of silver to the value of Tls. 11,307,884; the exports of the same metals were valued at Tls. 590,450 and 4,330,063, respectively.

The bonded warehouses were not much used in the first quarter of this year, the only important parcel of goods remaining in bond on the 31st of March last being 145,020 pieces of American sheetings.

Summary of News.

THE German mail of the 26th of April arrived here on Saturday, the 28th instant per N.-D. L. S. Zieten.

THE American mail of the 7th of May, ex P. M. S. Mongolia, arrived here yesterday per N.-D. L. S. Sachsen.

A MAIL leaves to-day for Europe by the N.-D. L. S. Sachsen.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
Service of Foreign and Local
Telegrams.

THE WAR.

RUSSIA INCREASING HER NAVIES.

London, 26th May.

Russia has bought the following Hamburg-American liners to date:—

	Tons.
Augusta Victoria, 3,568 for £300,000	
First Bismarck... 3,226 „ £200,000	
Columbia	2,296 „ £200,000
Belgia.....	4,866 „ £150,000

The "Times" learns from a well-informed source that Russia is in negotiation for the purchase of several Argentine cruisers.—*Exclusive service.*

CUTTING OFF THE KUANTUNG PENINSULA.

Tokio, 27th May.

It is announced that the coast as defined by a straight line between Pitsewo, on the Bay of Corea, and Pulantien, on the Gulf of Liaotung, was blockaded by our fleet yesterday.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE FIGHT AT KINCHOU.

Tokio, 27th May.

The engagement at Kinchou was practically an artillery duel. The hot exchange of fire continued for five hours from dawn yesterday.

Three Japanese men-of-war in Kinchou Bay co-operated with the army.

A Russian gunboat in Talienwan Bay bombarded the Japanese left flank.

The Japanese occupied the Russian entrenched position at Kinchou at 5.20 a.m. yesterday. They subsequently took the southern heights and are since pursuing the enemy.—*Our own correspondent.*

Later.

The Japanese occupied the southern heights at three p.m. yesterday, the enemy retiring on Nankuanlin.

The railway station near Kinchou was blown up by a Russian mine.

The Japanese fought undauntedly for sixteen hours yesterday.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE NAVAL ASSISTANCE.

Tokio, 27th May.

It is officially announced that four men of war and a flotilla of torpedo-boats approached Kinchou Bay on the evening of the 25th inst. and co-operated with the Second Army.

The gunboats Chokai and Akagi (614 tons each), utilising their shallow draft, fought throughout the day. Commander Hayashi of the Chokai, of blocking fame, was killed, and there were nine other casualties.—*Our own correspondent.*

We have to thank the Consul-General for Japan for communicating to us the following official telegrams from Baron Komura:—

(1) The Commander of the Army attacking Kinchou reports as follows:—On the 21st inst. observation and enemy's cannonading showed that the enemy had at Nanshan Hill, South Kinchou, four 15-centimetre shrapnel, ten 9 to 15-centimetre cannons (10.5 centimetre shells proved range 8,500 metres), two 12-centimetre quickfirs, besides at least ten forts. At the foot of the hill were netting and mines. On the 22nd instant the attacking force commenced operations as prearranged. On the 23rd inst. a reconnaissance discovered the enemy's right wing on Huashangtao with about eight heavy guns facing the sea. Fragments of the enemy's shells showed them to be 20-centimetre guns, 15-centimetre short cannons, 10.5 and 8-centimetre cannons, and 7-centimetre quickfirs. Small bodies of infantry and artillery were observable at Kinchou. On the morning of the 25th we attacked Kinchou, engaging the enemy's artillery at Nanshan. On the 26th inst. at dawn cannonading commenced lasting five hours, while three Japanese warships assisted from Kinchou Bay. A Russian gunboat attacked our left wing from Talienwan. We took Kinchou at 5.30 a.m. and after severe fighting occupied Nanshan. We are pursuing the enemy.

(2) Detailed report of the attack on Kinchou says that the enemy built several covered trenches around forts at Nanshan, and offered stout resistance under strong defence works; nevertheless after several at-

tempts we finally succeeded in taking the enemy's position by storm, driving the enemy towards Nankuanling. This severe fight continued for sixteen hours. Admiral Togo telegraphs that the Captain commanding the detached fleet, consisting of four gunboats and torpedo flotilla, reports by wireless telegraphy that the fleet reached Kinchou Bay and cooperating with our army bombarded Nanshan on the 26th inst. Upon witnessing our army occupy Nanshan forts he withdrew. The captain of the Chokai was killed and there were nine other casualties. Damage to ships insignificant.

London via Bombay, 28th May.

After five days' desperate fighting, the Japanese have captured Kinchou. —*Reuter.*

*. *The news of the capture of Kinchou appeared in our columns on the morning of the 27th.—*Ed.*

Tokio, 28th May.

The Japanese casualties in the Kinchou operations are estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000, in the charges made before the entrenchments were carried.

The most wonderful point, however, is the orderly unbroken series of proceedings for six days from the 21st instant.

As in the case of the Yalu operations, the difficulties surmounted by the Japanese in engaging an enemy supported by powerful artillery and various auxiliary defences can hardly be over-estimated.—*Our own correspondent.*

Later.

The Japanese casualties were 3,000, and the enemy left 400 dead and 50 guns.

The Japanese occupied the isthmus at ten in the forenoon, the Russians retiring in the Port Arthur direction, and burning the railway station north-west of Dalny.—*Our own correspondent.*

29th May.

In reference to the Kinchou operations, General Baron Oku, commanding the Second Army, reports that the Osaka division formed his left flank, the Tokio division the centre, and the Nagoya division the right.

The enemy's force comprised one field division and two field batteries, besides the Port Arthur garrison, and the marines from the Port Arthur fleet.

The enemy apparently clung desperately to the southern hill position for the purpose of protecting Port Arthur and Talienwan.

Five hundred Russian dead were left on the field. The number of prisoners is still unknown.

The prizes include seventy-eight guns, and fifty fougassé (land mine) tubes.

The Japanese casualties are now estimated at 3,500.—*Our own correspondent.*

We have to thank the Consul-General for Japan for the three following official telegrams:—

"Tokio, 28th May.

(1) "The Commander of the army attacking Kinchou reports that a Japanese detachment consisting of infantry, artillery, and engineers occupied Nankuanling on the morning of the 27th inst. The enemy were driven towards Port Arthur, burning the railway station at Sanshilipao, north-west of Dalny.

"The Japanese captured on the 26th inst. fifty guns, besides many other things.

"The enemy left 400 dead.

"Our casualties are estimated at 3,000."

(2) "Further details of the attack on Kinchou.

"The attack on the southern slope of the enemy's position was begun at 2.35 in the early morning. The enemy's defensive works were almost of a permanent nature and his artillery consisted of fifty guns of various calibres, and two field quickfiring artillery companies.

"The enemy's infantry were ranged in two and three lines of covered trenches with loopholes, and with machine guns placed at important points, and offered a stubborn resistance.

"We ranged all our field guns upon the fortifications.

"The enemy's principal artillery were silenced at 11 a.m., and while his quickfiring, which had previously retired to Nankuanling, fired till nightfall, our artillery concentrated their fire upon the enemy's trenches, and our infantry advanced within 400 or 500 metres of the enemy.

"But wire entanglements, mines, and trenches lay before us, and the fire from the enemy's infantry and machine guns remained unabated.

"We further approached within 200 metres of the enemy, and several charges still proved unsuccessful, officers and men all falling within 20 or 30 metres of the enemy.

"Upon this, our artillery made a preparatory firing, and in the evening with a very severe cannonade, a last charge was made, and with great difficulty opened a breach, through which we gained the whole height, expelled the enemy, and captured all the guns in the fortifications.

"A fortunate incident in this attack was the discovery of a mine wire at the eastern foot of the southern slope, which we cut and prevented an explosion."

(3) "General Oku reports that in the attack on the southern slope the fourth division formed the right wing, the third division the left wing, and the first division the middle. The enemy consisted of one division of the field army and two batteries

field artillery, besides fortress artillery and marines. The fourth division taking advantage of the enemy's left wing having been weakened by the bombardment of our fleet from Kinchou Bay finally succeeded in carrying the enemy's position. The other divisions immediately followed, whereupon the enemy retreated in confusion, burning their magazines at Tafangshien. Sixty-eight guns and ten machine-guns were captured, among many other trophies. Our casualties were about 3,500. The enemy left over 500 corpses on the field."

WHAT THEY THINK OF IT AT HOME.

London via Bombay, 29th May.

The Japanese victory at Kinchou is hailed by the London Press as establishing even a stronger claim than the Yalu victory to Japanese superiority on land as well as sea, since the Russians at Kinchou had ample time to prepare their defences.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the victory is one of the most perfect examples possible of how fighting ought to be conducted, and of the qualities which go to make up an almost ideal army. The Japanese is the compeer of the proudest European soldiery.

The "Standard" says that the valour of the Japanese soldier has again refused to recognise any obstacle as insurmountable. All the odds were against the victors.

The "Graphic" says that the Russians were driven out of their stronghold by superior generalship and the most indomitable bravery.—*Reuter.*

THE RUSSIAN STRENGTH AT KINCHOU.

Tokio, 30th May.

The Russian forces in the Kinchou engagement included seven regiments, besides the Port Arthur garrison, and the marines. The estimated total is twenty thousand men.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE VICTORY AT KINCHOU.

London via Bombay, 30th May.

The Japanese casualties at Nanshan (Kinchou) are now estimated at 3,500, and the number of Russian guns captured exceeds seventy.—*Reuter.*

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM JAPAN.

We have to thank the Consul-General for Japan for the following official telegrams received by him:—

"Tokio, 30th May.

"According to the report of General Oku, the enemy he encountered consisted of the infantry of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 16th regiments, the

Kuantung Fort Artillery, the Railway Guards, and the Marines, but their number is uncertain. The enemy fled to the west of Chenko-chempao, near Port Arthur. A portion of our army occupied Liushutun on the 27th inst., and captured four guns and 46 train cars.

"According to the report of General Kuroki, our scouts captured a sub-lieutenant and seven privates of the enemy. On the 28th, our detachment, after having an engagement with and repulsed the enemy 2,000 strong at Aiyangpienmen, occupied the place. The enemy retreated in the direction of Saimachi (north-west of Aiyang) and Keihailei. Their casualties are uncertain. Our casualties comprise 32 non-commissioned officers and men. Our scouts sent towards Liaoyang and Haichêng respectively met with small bodies of the enemy on the 28th inst, some of whom were taken prisoners or killed."

THE FATE OF

PORT ARTHUR.

London via Bombay, 27th May

In a report of the 25th inst., Admiral Witgert says that a fresh attempt to block Port Arthur by means of mines was made on the 19th inst., and it is believed that two Japanese torpedo-boats and a launch were sunk.

Between the 18th and the 21st inst., the Russians removed eleven Japanese mines.—*Reuter.*

. There were no Japanese casualties on the occasion referred to by Admiral Witgert.—*Ed.*

30th May.

The Japanese hope to be able to storm Port Arthur within a fortnight.

They realise that their losses will be very heavy, but consider this better than keeping a large army idle for three months.—*Reuter.*

Tokio, 31st May.

Four gunboats, two destroyer flotillas, and two torpedo-boat flotillas made a reconnaissance in force of Port Arthur at one a.m. on the 30th (Monday), under the fire of the batteries.

A shell hit the third gunboat. One petty officer was killed, three men were wounded, and one gun was destroyed. There were no other losses.—*Our own correspondent.*

We have to thank the Consul-General for Japan for the following official telegram received by him, conveying the official report of Admiral Togo:—

"Tokio, 1st June.

"Four gunboats, two flotillas of destroyers, and two flotillas of torpedo-boats arrived outside Port Arthur on the 30th ult., and made a reconnaissance in force of the mouth of the harbour under fire from the forts. During the reconnaissance one gunboat was shelled, and had casual-

ties one petty officer killed, three men wounded, and one gun injured. There was no other damage. It was discovered that the enemy had newly erected a searchlight to the east of Liaotishan, and also established one or two batteries on the slope."

THE LIAOTUNG PENINSULA BLOCKADED.

The Consul-General for Japan has kindly communicated to us the following official telegram:—

"Tokio, 27th May.

"Admiral Togo has declared by command of the Imperial Government, that on the 26th instant the entire coast of the Liaotung Peninsula, lying south of a straight line drawn between Pitsewo and Pulantien, was effectively blockaded by the Imperial naval forces, and that the blockade will continue to be maintained in that state."

THE ACTIVITY OF THE STEAMER MARKET.

London via Bombay, 28th May

Reuter learns that some French gentlemen have purchased a cruiser now being completed in one of the large British private shipyards.

The Russian Government has recently purchased in England a large number of fast cargo-vessels, adaptable for troopships.—*Reuter.*

RUSSIANS IN NORTH-EAST COREA.

Tokio, 28th May.

It is unofficially reported that 600 Russians are coming down via Songchin, and the people are perturbed.—*Our own correspondent.*

AN IMPORTANT CONSULTATION.

Tokio, 29th May.

A conference was held at the Imperial headquarters this afternoon.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE NEXT BATTLE.

Tokio, 29th May.

Shuangtaiku, some fifteen miles from Port Arthur on the road to Kinchou, will probably be the scene of the next engagement.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE PROGRESS OF THE SECOND ARMY.

Tokio, 30th May.

On the 27th inst. the Japanese occupied Liushutun, commanding Talienwan, and captured four guns, a quantity of gunpowder, and fifty-six railway cars.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE PROGRESS OF THE FIRST ARMY.

Tokio, 30th May.

General Kuroki reports that the Japanese on Saturday routed two

thousand Russian cavalry at Aiyang-chêng, and occupied Aiyang, supported by subsequent reinforcements.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE SHIMOSE POWDER.

London via Bombay, 30th May.

The Washington Government's advices dwell on the terrific power of the Japanese Shimose powder, whose composition is a secret.

The results of the explosion of shells filled with this powder have astonished the U. S. Army observers.

—*Reuter.*

THE OCCUPATION OF DALNY.

Tokio, 31st May.

General Baron Oku reports that over a hundred godowns and barracks were found in perfect order at Dalny.

The telegraph office and railway station are safe.

Over 200 captured railway cars are available for use, but the small railway bridges in the vicinity have all been destroyed by the Russians.

The big wharves have been destroyed, although some of the docks and piers are intact, and the mouth of the docks is blocked by steam-launches.—*Our own correspondent.*

The following telegram has been kindly communicated to us by the Consul-General for Japan:—

"General Oku reports that a detachment occupied Dalny on the 30th inst. Over 100 warehouses and barracks besides telegraph office and railway station found uninjured. Over 200 railway cars still usable, but all small railway bridges in the neighbourhood destroyed. Docks and piers uninjured except the Great Pier, which is sunk. Steam launches have also been sunk at the mouth of the dock.

"KOMURA."

A HOPELESS PLACE FOR NEWS.

London via Bombay, 31st May

Reuter's correspondent at Mukden reports that the Cossacks are harassing General Kuroki's rear, which accounts for the suspension of the Japanese advance.—*Reuter.*

JAPANESE PRISONERS IN SIBERIA.

London via Bombay, 31st May

Two hundred and sixty-eight Japanese prisoners have arrived at Tomsk. They are largely naval men captured from Port Arthur blocking steamers. The officers receive an allowance of fifty to seventy-five roubles a month, and the men 16 kopeks a day.

Russian visitors to the camp are surprised at the cleanliness and neatness of the men.—*Reuter.*

DISAPPEARANCE OF MR. SOPER.

Weihaiwei, 1st June.

Mr. Soper, the English engineer in Russian employ, left Dalny in his own yacht with two Russians.

The latter have arrived here and report that Mr. Soper was drowned on the voyage.

Foul play is suspected.—*Our own correspondent.*

A RUSSIAN VICTORY.

London via Bombay, 1st June.

General Kuropatkin reports that "our cavalry on the 30th of May engaged eight companies, eight squadrons, and four machine-guns approaching Wafungtien station eighty miles north of Port Arthur. They almost completely annihilated the squadron on the enemy's left, and then assailed the infantry, but retired under the fire of the machine-guns.

"Our battery checked and inflicted considerable loss on the infantry which were attempting a flanking movement.

"Our losses are not ascertained, but it is definitely known that we had 20 wounded, and 25 horses lost."—*Reuter.*

THE RUSSIAN VIEW OF GENERAL KUROKI'S PLANS.

London, 1st June.

The belief is gaining ground at St. Petersburg that General Kuroki's movement towards Liaoyang is a mere feint to distract General Kuropatkin's attention from the peninsula, while the Japanese are landing at Takushan and elsewhere preparatory to attacking Port Arthur.—*Exclusive service.*

GENERAL NEWS.

THE KING'S FRIENDSHIP FOR THE CZAR.

London via Bombay, 27th May.

Sir Charles Hardinge, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, when presenting his credentials to the Czar, handed to the latter a private letter from King Edward, and also expressed the King's desire to maintain the best possible relations between Great Britain and Russia.—*Reuter.*

THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

London via Bombay, 27th May.

The French Yellow-book on the Anglo-French Agreement contains a letter from M. Delcassé to the French Representatives abroad, in which M. Delcassé, referring to Egypt, says that the safeguards of

the financial interests of Frenchmen are strengthened by the undertaking not to convert or redeem their Egyptian bonds for several years.—*Reuter.*

HIS MAJESTY'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

London via Bombay, 28th May.

King Edward has been appointed an Austrian Field-Marshal.—*Reuter.*

THE REPORTED EXECUTIONS IN RUSSIA.

London via Bombay, 28th May.

The executions which were stated on the 26th inst. to have occurred at Warsaw, St. Petersburg, and Moscow are declared at St. Petersburg to be purely imaginary.—*Reuter.*

THE EXCLUSION OF CHINESE FROM CAPE COLONY.

London via Bombay, 28th May.

The House of Assembly at Cape Colony has read the Chinese Exclusion Bill a third time.—*Reuter.*

30th May.

The Governor of Cape Colony has withheld his assent to the Chinese Exclusion Bill, while awaiting His Majesty's pleasure.—*Reuter.*

THE QUARREL BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

London, 28th May.

In the French Chamber, M. Combes, the Premier, said the only reason why the whole Embassy to the Vatican had not been recalled was, because the Concordat required the maintenance at the Vatican of a staff to deal with current affairs.

In view of the manner in which the Concordat had been observed, the State was unable to accept longer the present situation, but he asked for the postponement of the question of denunciation of the Concordat until January next.

The Government's action was approved by 487 votes to 95.—*Exclusive service.*

AN OUTRAGE IN MOROCCO.

London via Bombay, 29th May.

The Moorish bandit Reis Uli has captured an Englishman named Varley, and an American named Perdicaris, in the vicinity of Tangier.

The United States has refused to agree to the terms of ransom proposed, and has ordered seven men-of-war belonging to the South Atlantic and European squadrons, now at Teneriffe and the Azores, to proceed to Tangier.—*Reuter.*

1st June.

It is reported from Washington that Mr. Hay, Secretary of State,

has asked the good offices of France to secure the release of Mr. Perdicaris, who was captured by Moorish banditti.

France has consented; meanwhile four American men-of-war have arrived at Tangier, and the British Admiral has also arrived from Gibraltar in the dispatch-vessel Surprise, to confer with the British Minister.—*Reuter.*

"THE GLORIOUS FIRST OF JUNE."

London, 28th May.

The betting on the Derby is as follows:—

7 to 4 against *Gouvernant.*

4 to 1 " *Henry the First.*

9 to 2 " *St. Amant.*

11 to 2 " *John o' Gaunt.*

—*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 1st June.

The following is the latest betting:—

7 to 4 against *Gouvernant.*

4 " 1 " *Henry the First.*

5 " 1 " *St. Amant.*

11 " 2 " *John o' Gaunt.*

100 " 8 " *Andover.*

33 " 1 " *Lancashire,*

St. Denis, Coxsuain, Sanroque, Bobrinski, Jupiter Pluvius, and Montem.—Reuter.

THE MISSION TO TIBET.

London, 30th May.

Mr. Brodrick, Secretary for India, stated in a speech, that the issue of the expedition would be to obtain the necessary reparation and guarantees without further interference in Tibetan affairs.

He hoped that this would not involve a prolonged expedition, but the Government must largely be guided by those on the spot.—*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 30th May.

The correspondent of the "Daily Mail" at Chumbi reports that Lieut. Garstin and three sepoy were killed, and Capt. O'Connor and Lieuts. Mitchell and Walker and nine men wounded, on the 26th inst., when clearing a village which the Tibetans were fortifying near the camp of the mission.

The Tibetan losses were heavy.—*Reuter.*

31st May.

The "Standard" says that the determination and resource shown by the Tibetans in the Palla affair give an impression that the now inevitable advance on Lhasa may be a more serious military task than it was expected to be.

It would be rash to begin a decisive movement until a force is collected which will render success certain.

The "Daily Telegraph" says we shall go to Lhasa despite the fighting piety of the Lamaseries; but the

problem of organisation will be quite worthy of a little of Lord Kitchen's personal attention.—*Exclusive service.*

IMPERIAL AUDIENCES.

Peking, 26th May.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to the Grand Councilors, and to Ting Ta-yi, an expectant Taotai of Shantung.—*Special telegram.*

28th May.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to the Grand Council, and to Chung Shan, Assistant Military Governor of Chahar.—*Special telegram.*

29th May.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to Cheng Chuan, an expectant Taotai of Chihli province.—*Special telegram.*

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to the Grand Councilors, and to Wen Yun, Sub-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat.—*Special telegram.*

30th May.

Their Majesties gave audience this morning to the Grand Council, and to General Chang Chung-pên, former Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Chinese Turkestan.—*Special telegram.*

31st May.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to the Grand Council, and to the Imperial Clansman Cheng Yu.—*Special telegram.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE

"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."

(Special Cable Service of "Der

Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 26th May.

It is reported from German South-west Africa that a detachment under Major von Estorff has surprised a Herrero kraal and captured a rather large quantity of booty. Apparently the Hereros have concentrated their forces near Waterberg in order to withdraw to the north. A pursuit is being organised.

28th May.

According to a London Reuter dispatch an English dock has sold a nearly completed cruiser to France.

The same agency learns that Russia has bought in England a large number of freight steamers of great speed. It is supposed that they will be refitted for the purpose of transporting large numbers of passengers.

The American professors of international law as well as the practice of the American Courts state, in accordance with the German interpretation, that the sale of war material by privates to privates does not establish a breach of neutrality.

There has been initiated an agitation in England for the purpose of permitting the British docks to sell to Japan demanufactures.

The unfavourable reports current abroad about the health of the Czar and

the Czarina are officially denied in St. Petersburg.

The official visit of Archduke Franz Ferdinand is announced in London, where he will represent the Emperor Franz Joseph.

Mr. Nisard, the late French Ambassador at the Curia, will not return to Rome. The Nuncio, however, will remain at Paris undisturbed by the French Government, if he is not recalled by the Pope. Mr. Combes, the Minister of the Interior, announced in the French Chamber that a committee will be formed in order to investigate the question whether the Concordat will be recalled.

30th May.

Grand-Duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who has been confined to his bed for many months, is dead, aged 85.

31st May.

H. M. the Kaiser took the opportunity to express to the Japanese military attaché in Berlin his admiration for the strategic and tactical achievements of the Japanese Army.

The "Matin" reports, as authentic news from Lyons, that Russia has given orders for nine millions and Japan for seven millions of war materials from a French workshop at Saint Chamond.

NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Tokio, 27th May.

The Commander of the Japanese fleet has, by order of his Government, declared yesterday, that the coast of Liaotung south of the line Pulantien—Pitsewo is blockaded.

Shanghai, 30th May.

Major-General Dessino, the Russian Military Agent in China, has kindly placed at our disposal the following telegram:—

Mukden, 29th May.

"As it was impossible for us to defend successfully the position of Kinchou with the forces which we had there and without the co-operation of the fleet, our position had only a demonstrative character. The fortifications were armed mostly with guns taken by our troops in 1900 from the Chinese, and there was only a very limited quantity of shells. Consequently the capture of our position by the Japanese, who occupied it with very great losses, did not change the general position on the Liaotung Peninsula.

"We learn from the North-Eastern part of Corea that during the last few days a number of steamships of the enemy has been seen near the coast.

(Signed) "Major-General FLOUG,
"Quartermaster-General."

Vladivostok, 30th May.

The Russians have hanged a number of Chinese who had signalled from a neighbouring mountain to the Japanese fleet.

The "Echo de Chine" issued on Friday as an Extra the following telegrams from its own correspondent:—

Paris, 27th May.

It is cabled from Chefoo that the Japanese fleet, eight vessels strong, bombarded Port Arthur yesterday morning for an hour.

It is cabled from St. Petersburg that General Kuropatkin has cut the land communications between the armies of Generals Kuroki and Oku.

* * * This apparently indicates that General Kuropatkin has got the First Army on one side of him, and the Second Army on the other.—*Ed.*

The following telegrams are from the "Kobe Herald":—

London, 22nd May.

St. Petersburg reports state that General Stoessel has made a sortie from Port Arthur and attacked and broken the Japanese line of investment near Tochengtsu, subsequently returning to the fortress.

The casualties reported are obviously exaggerated and the report is discredited.—"Mainichi."

Shanhaikuan, 23rd May.

A Chinese from Kirin reports that over twenty guns were seen on the top of Mt. Pesan two Chinese miles south of Kirin. He saw more Russians than ever at the battery on Mt. Shuan, six Chinese miles south of Kirin. A stone wall, a Chinese mile long and over ten ken high, has been constructed at the foot of the mountain. The construction of the high road between Kioluka and Liaoyang has been pushed on quickly. A branch office of the Russo-Chinese Bank was established at Liaoyang a few days ago, and Russian paper money corresponding to a Chinese tael is now being issued through the Bank, but the people do not show much inclination to accept it.

The Chief of Haichen, who was arrested by the Russians on suspicion of having allowed a Japanese spy to take refuge in his office, was acquitted yesterday.—"Mainichi."

The following dispatches are from the "Hongkong Telegraph":

Macao, 26th May.

The investigation of the charge brought against the ex-Nam Hoi Pe whose extradition is sought by the Chinese authorities at Canton, still continues. The prisoner's defence has occupied three days, and the written evidence takes up thirty-five folios.

The presence, at the Civil Court, of the Attorney-General and counsel, Mr. A. J. Basto, is refused according to law.

The prisoner alleges that Viceroy Te Shun-hsuen's predecessors endorsed his magisterial acts, and he challenges the prosecution to bring forward individuals to establish charges which, it is asserted extend back for five years. He contends that his pro-Emperor political opinion have earned the Viceroy's displeasure and in consequence he is now being persecuted.

During the few weeks that he has been in Macao an emissary of the Viceroy is said to have extorted twenty-thousand dollars from him.

27th May.

The hearing of the evidence for the prosecution in the extradition case against the ex-Nam Hoi magistrate is expected to commence shortly, when some thirty witnesses will be called.

The case is being conducted in camera so that the utmost difficulty is experienced in obtaining particulars relating to the affair.

The Chinese gunboats are still at the moorings in the harbour, but there is evidence that the alarm of the Portuguese Government has partially subsided.

The following telegram is from the "Straits Times":—

London, 17th May.

Lord Curzon has arrived in London. He drove straight from Charing Cross to Buckingham Palace where the Majesties received him in the most cordial manner.

He remained at the Palace upwards of an hour.

The "Times" in a leading article, lauds Lord Curzon's administration in the highest terms. It mentions that the chief characteristics of his administration have been efficiency, economy, and courage; and adds that he has arrived in England at a moment when his counsel will be of peculiar value to the home Government in connection with Tibet.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1904.

Fahr. Thermometer. Rainfall
Min. Max. in inches.

May 27	.....	65°.8	...	73°.0	...	0.15
" 28	.....	64°.0	...	74°.0	...	.....
" 29	.....	65°.5	...	75°.7	...	.....
" 30	.....	61°.4	...	83°.8	...	0.21
" 31	.....	61°.6	...	79°.8	...	.....
June 1	.....	63°.0	...	86°.0	...	.....
" 2	.....	66°.8	...	88°.6	...	.....

1903.

Fahr. Thermometer. Rainfall
Min. Max. in inches.

May 27	.....	66°.5	...	80°.2	...	.....
" 28	.....	69°.2	...	86°.0	...	.....
" 29	.....	71°.3	...	91°.6	...	0.02
" 30	.....	75°.5	...	96°.8	...	.....
" 31	.....	77°.1	...	84°.6	...	0.02
June 1	.....	71°.0	...	82°.1	...	1.95
" 2	.....	67°.8	...	75°.8	...	0.20

FRIDAY being the anniversary of the coronation of H.I.M. the Czar Nicholas II, all the men-of-war in harbour dressed ship.

A VERY popular member of the Municipal Police Force is leaving for home to-morrow by the N.-D. L. S. Sachsen in the person of Detective-Sergeant Moore, who is severing his connection with the Force and is going home for a two years' course of study at Glasgow preparatory to taking up mission work. Det.-Sergeant Moore has been in the force for more than three years. He has taken an active part in Mission work among the sailors since he has been here, and he will be greatly missed.

FROM a notice in another column it will be learnt that the very popular host and matron of the King's Hotel at Weihaiwei were made one there on Friday last. The bridegroom is the son of a very old Shanghai resident, at one time, before misfortunes overtook him, a power in the community, while the bride has been well-known to many here for some years. It is noticeable, too, that this was the first wedding celebrated among foreigners at Weihai since the British flag was hoisted there.

ON Sunday morning, the body of a French marine was found in the mud at low tide near the Water Works. His cap and jumper were missing, but there was a sum of money found in his pocket. He is believed to be a member of the crew of the Kersaint, several of whom are on shore leave. The matter is being investigated by the River Police.

EARLY last Friday morning a fire was discovered in a small shop at the corner of Park and Sinza Roads. When the police arrived on the scene they found a quantity of cotton soaked in kerosene, burning, close to a thin wooden partition. The proprietor of the adjoining shop had noticed the smoke and soon extinguished

the fire with a few buckets of water. The contents of the shop in which the fire broke out were only insured a few months ago and in consequence of the suspicious circumstances the tenant was brought up at the Mixed Court the same day. The case was adjourned for a week.

SIX bells turned the Fire Brigade out at 1.30 a.m. on Tuesday but on arriving at French town it was found to be a false alarm. Some houses in the native city were on fire, but the Chinese, with three streams on, were well able to cope with it.

SHORTLY before 9 p.m. on Tuesday the alarm rang for a fire in No. 2 district. The Victorias arrived on the scene first, and found two small shops ablaze. Both they and the Hongkows put on streams. The other companies were not required, as the fire was practically extinguished in less than 10 minutes.

AT 3.20 a.m. on Wednesday, the fire bell rang out for the third time within 24 hours; this time for an outbreak in French Town. The Mih-ho-loongs got on first water. The fire broke out in an alleyway between the Rue du Consulat and the Quai du Yangkingspang, and at first it burnt most fiercely. When the other companies arrived, however, it was soon surrounded, and in less than half an hour all danger of its spreading was over. About four small buildings, one of which was used for storing silk, were burnt out. All the damage is believed to have been covered by insurance. There was a report that two natives were burnt in the fire, but we were unable to get confirmation of the story.

THERE was another small fire in the Rue du Consulat at 7 p.m. on Wednesday. The flames broke out in a small hovel off this thoroughfare and one stream put on by the Torrents was sufficient to put them out.

A CEREMONIAL send-off was given on Saturday afternoon to the river gunboat Vaterland, which has been presented to the German Navy by the German Navy League. The vessel was sent to Shanghai in sections, put together at the Old Dock here, and has now been put into commission. A party representative of the German official, naval and general community of Shanghai, together with the children of the German school, went down to Woosung on Saturday, to wish good fortune to the gunboat, on her first trip. There were toasts in honour of the Vaterland and of the Kaiser. At Shanghai the Consul-General (Dr. Knappe) gave a dinner.

LIUSHUTUN is a Russian military post on the small promontory in the centre of the north shore of Talienwan Bay, known as Talienwan. A branch of the railway runs to Liushutun.

Aiyang is a town on the upper course of the Ai river, north-east of Fenghuang-cheng, and south-east of Liaoyang.

AMONGST the passengers who left for Europe on Friday morning by the M. M. S. Ernest Simons was Mr. A. Johnsford, Overseer of Taxes—an old and respected resident. Mr. Johnsford first came to Shanghai in 1858, and after a visit home returned here in 1874. He entered the service of the Shanghai Municipal Council in 1877, in which employment he has been ever since.

PASSENGERS by steamer to or from the north will learn with satisfaction that instructions have been issued to the commanders of the steamers of the China Navigation Company and the Indo-China Steamer Company that they are not to

pass at night through the danger zone from mines, between the Shantung Promontory and the Miaotou Group of islands, south of Port Arthur.

The C. N. Co.'s steamers to and from Newchwang are instructed to take a circuitous route via Howki; and all steamers are warned to keep an extra-careful look-out in the danger zone.

It seems a pity that when the captain of the Haimun saw the two mines half-a-mile apart which he reported meeting, he did not at once communicate by aerogram with Weihai, which was only some nine miles off, and wait until a man-of-war pinnace could reach him to which he could indicate the exact position of these dangers. An hour or two's delay would have been a small price to pay for the removal of two of these dangers.

THE many friends of Mr. Gabriel J. Morrison will learn with great relief that a telegram was received from him on Tuesday stating that he was very much better, after confinement to his bed for six weeks.

WE are glad to know that the person who did the shooting last Christmas at Wusieh has been identified and has made reparation, including compensation to his unfortunate victim.

MR. SOPER, who has mysteriously disappeared on his voyage from Dalny to Weihaiwei, was a St. Petersburg Englishman who came out to Dalny some time ago in connection with a couple of Symondsons' dredgers. He spoke Russian perfectly, and entered into the employ of the Russian Government, remaining faithful to his employers to the last. He had notified a friend in Shanghai, through a Russian acquaintance who left Dalny in a junk, that he intended to leave for Chefoo in his 2½-rater as soon as he had blocked the dock and destroyed the machine-shop. He was very well known to, and very popular with, all the Dalny folk of whatever nationality, and his disappearance is deeply regretted.

WE understand that three out of eight Norwegian steamers laden with coal for Port Arthur are lying between Woosung and Gutzlaff awaiting orders.

THE steamer Stanley Doller arrived at Weihaiwei on Friday last from Seattle with the mill and machinery for the Weihaiwei Gold Mining Co., Ltd.

IN the recent record run with the American mail, which reached London in 5 days 23 hours and 29 minutes after leaving New York by the Kaiser Wilhelm II, the Great Western Railway took the mails from Plymouth to London, 246 miles, in 253 minutes.

ALL hope of saving the Chinese cruiser Haitien is practically abandoned. Attempts have been made to pump out some of her compartments, but the ground gained at low tide has been lost again with the rise of the water, and no permanent advance has been made.

OUR French contemporary is constantly on the look-out to find occasions for accusing us of not acting up to our motto "Impartial not neutral." In its Tuesday's issue it says: "When the Petro-pavlovsk was blown up, it (the "N.-C. Daily News") invented ambiguous formulas to make it believed that the Japanese were the authors of this disaster, and that they did well in laying counter-mines outside Port Arthur. A few days later, the Hatsuse buried herself in the waves after having touched two mines. A change of note. The conduct of the Russians, who were defending their own

doors, became condemnable, and the writer went so far as to produce enormities such as those in the article at the head of the "N.-C. Daily News" on Saturday morning."

The two cases are obviously entirely different. The Japanese mines which destroyed the Petropavlovsk were laid within a mile of the entrance to Port Arthur, under the fire of the Russian batteries, in what were then Russian waters. The Russian mines which destroyed the Hatsuse were laid in the open sea, ten miles from the land, in the track of neutral vessels, without any warning being given to neutral Powers. The former is war, the latter is barbarism.

A NATIVE priest, in black robes, with beads and shaven pate, called at our office on Tuesday and presented a petition worded as follows:—

A SUPPLICATION FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO
AID IN REPAIRING AN ANCIENT
TEMPLE AT POOTOO.

We have always heard and also learn from the books of Ancient and Modern times that those who dedicate themselves in this world with the laudable desire of accumulating for themselves good and worthy deeds; who teach their children and household the virtues of patriotism and filial Piety; helping and aiding orphans and the poverty stricken; repairing and building bridges and roads and paths; to the sons and two descendants of such good men heaven never fails to grant blessings and prosperity. For in truth good deeds will always move High Heaven so that unlimited blessings must be the lot of such."

AN attentive and constant reader writes:—Your Nanking correspondent is not original. The late Mr. E. A. Reynolds had a windmill, or rather oblique vanes or sails radiating from a horizontal shaft, which by the action of the wind pumped the water to the top of his house at Pootung for his bath, &c, and he called the arrangement "Fung Shui."

THE first Annual General Meeting of the Shanghai Electric and Asbestos Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the Company on Tuesday afternoon. A final dividend of 4 per cent making 8 per cent for the year was declared.

THE annual meeting of shareholders in the Hotel des Colonies Company, Ltd., was called for Friday afternoon. After a time a quorum was obtained but it did not represent sufficient votes to enable the meeting to do more than declare a dividend. On the motion of Mr. L. Burkhardt (Chairman) seconded by Mr. P. F. Lavers a dividend of 3½ per cent for the year ended the 31st March was passed, and the meeting adjourned till next Wednesday. In addition to Mr. Burkhardt and Mr. Lavers (Directors), there were present Messrs. J. Berthelot, H. Browett, F. Ellis, J. M. Tavares (Manager), and A. R. Leake (Acting Secretary). The adjourned meeting was held at the Hotel on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Burkhardt, who was in the chair, said that Mr. Pilatte, the late manager, had not performed his duties as he should have done, and he had been got rid of by paying him \$2,500 for his passage and a cumshaw. As they were losing \$2,000 per month with him it was better for them to accept his offer to leave. Mr. Patrule was re-elected a director and Mr. A. R. Leake was re-elected auditor for the current year. The dividend was declared last week.

PROFESSOR J. W. JENKS, the Chief of the U. S. Commission on International Exchange, gave a dinner of 19 covers at the

U. S. Consulate-General on Wednesday night, previous to his return to Peking to continue his consultations with the authorities there. Mr. Jenks had H. E. Lü Haiuan, Treaty Commissioner, on his right, Mr. Goodnow being in the Vice-chair with H. E. Sheng Kung-pao on his right, Mr. Chu Yu-chi and other leading Chinese being among the guests, as well as several prominent American and English residents. Only two toasts were drunk, Mr. Jenks proposing the health of T. E. Lü and Sheng, Mr. Lü replying by proposing the health of Mr. Jenks. It was a very pleasant gathering, with an exchanging of ideas between the West and the East to their mutual advantage.

At the U. S. Consulate on Friday a meeting took place of the creditors of Mr. Barney Weil, proprietor of the Sicawei Gardens. The debtor had filed his petition in a letter dated the 14th, and intimated that he had assigned all his property to Mr. Harry Weil (one of the creditors) to hold and use for the benefit of the creditors. This deed of assignment was put before the creditors. Mr. Goodnow (Consul-General) explained to the creditors yesterday that it was the practice in bankruptcy proceedings that the creditors should themselves appoint an assignee, and also a supervisory committee of three creditors. In any case Mr. Harry Weil could not be accepted as assignee. It was agreed that Mr. J. C. Shengle should act in this capacity and Messrs. Dunning, Quelch, and Kaoloff were elected a committee of creditors. The principal creditors are the Chinese firm of Tsien Tai-cheong and Bao Nieh-wei whose claim amounts to \$9,547.50. Mr. Harry Weil has put in a claim for \$985.40 and other creditors are Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., Messrs. Schröder, Wilkens & Co., Messrs. Andrews and George, the 'Shanghai Wine and Spirit Association, Messrs. Chazalon & Co. Messrs. Gande & Co., Messrs. Dallas & Co., Messrs. Moutrie & Co., and Messrs. Dunning & Co., besides several for less than \$100.

At the French Consular Court on Monday morning Nicholas Theodorakakis, a Greek subject, of no employment, residing at No. 305, Broadway, was charged with loitering and attempting to pick pockets on the Race Club Grand Stand at 6.20 p.m. on the 28th instant, the prosecutor being Mr. John Prentice. The prisoner was remanded in custody until 2 p.m. on Friday, the 3rd instant.

At the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, on Saturday, Henry Speiler was charged with assaulting P.-C. J. Fraser in Szechuen Road at 7.50 p.m. on the 12th inst. The Constable said that he was on duty at a fire at the time in question and he ordered some foreigners who had no badges outside the lines. Accused refused to go and finally struck witness. Accused said that the constable swore at him and assaulted him first. The case was remanded until on Monday for further evidence.

MR. E. HIRSCH, the Consul-General for Austro-Hungary, spent Monday forenoon trying to discover the truth about the encounter of Henry Speiler, an Austrian youth, and Police Constable 80, James Frasar. As already reported, the Policeman was on duty at a fire in the Szechuen Road on the 12th instant, and alleges that while persuading the crowd to get out of the way, he was assaulted by the accused. Inspector Matheson called William Ross Kahler, editor-proprietor of "The Union" newspaper, and Richard Aiers, detective, to rebut a counter-charge that the policeman knocked Speiler down. Neither of them had seen the

actual altercation, and the story of the assault on the policeman was absolutely uncorroborated. Another Austrian youth, called Sontag, testified that the policeman was discharging his duties rudely and too officiously. As the defendant had other witnesses still to call, the Court (after two and a-half hours of it) adjourned until next day.

THE whole of Tuesday morning was occupied at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate before Mr. E. Hirsch, Consul-General, by the final hearing of the charge against Henry Speiler of assaulting, and beating, and obstructing Constable Fraser while in the execution of his duty in the Szechuen Road at 7.50 p.m. on the 12th May. His Honour said that he had extended the charge to sect. 312 of the Penal Code, to include that of slandering the constable while in the execution of his duties. Inspector Matheson asked the Court also to consider the fact that what occurred took place within the fire lines. Leon Spieler, the accused's father, gave evidence that on the night of the fire he came downstairs on his son's return to the hotel. The police constable followed the accused into the hotel, being about ten paces behind him. The accused refused to give his name to the constable when requested to do so. Later a detective called and asked accused his name, and then the accused gave the detective the necessary particulars. The accused wanted to complain to his Consul of the treatment he had received from the constable, but witness dissuaded him from doing so. Oscar Spieler, brother of the accused, said he went out to the fire 7 or 8 minutes later than his brother. When outside the hotel he saw his brother in the grasp of the constable, who held him by his clothes. A lot of people were round trying to separate them. Witness called out to the constable to let go, and then the accused came into the hotel at once. Witness also corroborated the previous evidence as to the taking of the accused's name. Inspector Matheson having reviewed the evidence for the prosecution, the accused said in reply that he was not guilty of the charges brought against him. Whatever he did was done under great provocation caused by the constable's behaviour. He only used bad language in reply to similar language on the part of the constable. He believed the constable reported the matter at the Station because he thought the accused was going to report him for his rough treatment. In a lengthy judgment, His Honour said he acquitted the accused on the charges of assault and obstruction, but found him guilty of slandering a public official under sect. 312 of the Code. The evidence had been conflicting, but there was not therefore any reason to doubt the bona-fides or veracity of the witnesses, as there must be taken into account the excitement caused by the fire, the darkness, and the length of time that had elapsed since the affair took place. Extenuating circumstances in the accused's favour were the excitement caused by the fire; his fear for his relations on account of the proximity of the fire; the unexpected rough treatment by the Police-constable who had not, perhaps, used as much tact as he might have done; and the blamelessness of the accused's previous career. Aggravating circumstances were the attitude adopted by the accused and the bad example to the Chinese. Accused must be imprisoned for eight days, but on account of the weak state of his health, this could be at his own house. He must also pay the costs of the case.

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE VICTORY OF KINCHOU.

31st May.

WHEN Major-General Floug telegraphed to Major-General Dessino from Mukden on Friday last that "there has been little change during the last few days at the theatre of war," he little thought that on the previous day the Japanese had achieved on the Regent's Sword a victory which will cover their nation with glory for all time. We are so near the scene of operations that we hardly realise the grandeur of the feat performed by the soldiers under General Baron Oku; and they were not the invincible warriors from Choshu and Satsuma, where the spirit of the Samurai burns with all its ancient fire, but the town-bred conscripts of the three great cities, Nagoya, Osaka, and Tokio. These were the men who charged the loop-holed entrenchments again and again from morning till nightfall, through ditches and mines, and over barbed wire entanglements, in the face of the incessant fire of magazine rifles and machine guns, "officers and men all falling within twenty or thirty yards of the enemy," until a desperate rush of the men from Nagoya on the right carried the breach that the artillery had at last made practicable, and the whole Japanese force poured in as the Russians fled helter-skelter to Nankuanling, leaving to the victors no less than seventy-eight guns, and a mass of other spoils. The victory has cost the Japanese three thousand five hundred in killed and wounded, or nearly three times as many as they lost at Kiulienchéng. As the Russians were fighting behind entrenchments, their loss was probably considerably smaller, but they left over five hundred dead. The military experts who write for the London papers have seen the fight with a more comprehensive and more instructed eye. The "Daily Telegraph" says that the victory is one of the most perfect examples possible of how fighting ought to be conducted, and of the qualities which go to make up an almost ideal army. The Japanese, it says, is the compeer of the proudest European soldiery. The "Standard" hits the mark when it says that the valour of the Japanese soldier has again refused to recognise any obstacle as insurmountable, for all the odds were against the victors. This last sentence, which obviously requires some modification, is corrected by the "Graphic" in its statement that the Russians were driven out of their stronghold by superior generalship and the most indomitable bravery. It will be seen, too, that

the London Press recognises that the Russians had ample time to prepare their defences, and, as we learnt at Sebastopol, the Russians, while their methods are, as a rule, unsuited for attack, are past-masters in the art of defending entrenchments. Indeed, only last week a high Russian military authority declared that their position at Kinchou was impregnable. The Japanese in taking such a position so defended in one day's fighting have performed a feat of arms that has rarely been equalled, and that it would be difficult to find surpassed in history; it is doubtful if any European army would have done it; there are few modern Generals that would have dared, in the fierce light of the modern Press, to incur the charge of indifference to human life that would have been levelled at them, for continuing to fling body after body of their troops against entrenchments defended by magazine rifles and quickfiring and machine guns. Not many troops, too, would have returned to the charge again and again, where success seemed so hopeless. The Japanese resemble most closely our own Gurkha regiments. Their wonderful efficiency lies in their combining the fanatic courage of Fuzzy-Wuzzy with the scientific knowledge and tactics of the Western soldier. And we may be sure that there was not a man who fell in those apparently vain attempts to storm the Russian trenches, who did not gladly give up his life for his Emperor and the sacred soil of Dai Nippon.

The victory of Kinchou has been called a Plevna reversed. It was on the 14th of July 1877 that Osman Pasha entered Plevna. On the 20th the Russians attacked, and at nightfall were beaten back beyond their original positions. Reinforced during the night, they attacked again on the morning of the 21st, and began to give way at mid-day, when the Turks became the assailants, and after twelve hours' fighting compelled the Russians to retreat. Again on the 31st, the Russians attacked under General Krudener, and though they made a desperate stand and died like heroes, they were again repulsed with a loss of 5,000 men. On the 7th of September, the Russians, under General Skobelev himself, attacked again with 300 pieces of artillery, and captured one redoubt, but the Turks recovered it, after desperate fighting, on the 12th of September, and Skobelev had to retire, leaving half his troops on the field. On the 22nd of September, Chefket Pasha succeeded in entering Plevna with reinforcements; but the Roumanians came to the assistance of the Russians; Plevna was subjected to a regular investment directed by General Todleben, the hero of Sebastopol, in person, and on

the 10th of December, Osman Pasha made a sortie with his army of 32,000 men, and fought desperately for two hours, until his ammunition ran short and he was wounded in the leg, when the Roumanians turned his flank, and he was forced to surrender with his whole force and 97 guns. Plevna defied the armies of the Czar for five months, and on three occasions hurled them back with great slaughter. The Russians had a Plevna at Kinchou, but we could hardly expect General Stössel to be an Osman Pasha.

In another column will be found General Floug's account of this brilliant victory. This Russian intelligence officer has more than once contributed by his telegrams to the gaiety of nations, but this particular dispatch is such a masterpiece that we are obliged to repeat it here. No notice of the victory could be complete without it:—

"As it was impossible for us to defend successfully the position of Kinchou with the forces which we had there, and without the co-operation of the fleet, our position had only a demonstrative character. The fortifications were armed mostly with guns taken by our troops in 1900 from the Chinese, and there was only a very limited quantity of shells. Consequently, the capture of our position by the Japanese, who occupied it with very great losses, did not change the general position in the Liaotung Peninsula."

How terribly regardless of the lives of his troops General Stössel must be if he sacrifices the lives of over 500 of his men in what the French version of General Floug's telegram calls "a simple demonstration."

THE TRADE OF COREA IN 1903.

II.

1st June.

It is an indication of the condition of the people of Corea that, according to Mr. Chalmers, "in the large increase which has taken place in the importation of foreign goods . . . little or no share was taken by cotton manufactures. The increased figures are to be found in the general trade and notably in larger importations of food-stuffs and of material for the Seoul-Fusan railway." When the Corean is earning a little more than will suffice for his bare subsistence, he buys white shirtings with his surplus, and after the China-Japan war in which the Japanese paid the Coreans liberally for the labour they hired, the increased offtake of white shirtings was very large, and the same thing will doubtless happen after the present war. It is noted that practi-

cally all the cotton goods imported into Corea are either British or Japanese. In 1900 it seemed as if Japanese sheetings, imitation Korean cloth, and yarn, were ousting British cottons altogether, but since that date the tide has turned again, the importation of Japanese goods has declined, and British cottons have fully recovered their position.

Under "Exports," Mr. Chalmers writes: "As has been said the staple products of Corea are not progressive. If we may judge by the margin available for export, there has been no extension of rice cultivation since 1896, and but little increase in the outturn of beans and peas. Yet it can hardly be said either that the country is already fully cultivated, or that the trade with Japan offers no incentive to agricultural enterprise. In regard to beans and peas, however, it must be observed that the shipments would have been much greater had not so large a proportion of the crop been kept in the country to make up for the want of wheat and barley." The total value of exports was only kept up by the fact that there was a normal export of rice at a price enhanced by over one yen a picul. But for this advance, "the total value of exports in 1903 would have been under rather than over the total values in previous good years, such as 1897, 1900, and 1901, and this notwithstanding the advances made in 1903 by other products, such as cattle, cowhides, raw cotton, and gold ore." The increased export of cowhides represents some 70,000 animals and bears mournful testimony to the ravages of the cattle disease. It is estimated that 30,000 to 40,000 cattle died in the Pyengan province alone. "The influence of the disease may also be traced to some extent even in the much increased exportation of live cattle, since the owners of stock must in many cases have been eager to sell it, and we do not hear of measures of quarantine or exclusion having been taken at Vladivostok, the principal market." The increase in the export of raw cotton is very interesting. In 1901 it was so trifling that it did not deserve a separate mention in the returns; in 1903 it reached Pls. 20,580. There has been a rapid expansion in the inter-treaty port trade, and the trade between treaty ports and non-treaty ports.

In his remarks on Shipping, Mr. Chalmers says: "The increased tonnage attracted to Korean ports in 1903 would seem to have been somewhat out of proportion to the increase in the trade. There were 646 steamer entries=483,068 tons in excess of the preceding year, of which the Japanese flag claimed 603 entries=418,030 tons. To the Russian flag were added 28 entries=72,158

tons. Two German steamers kept up a regular service for the greater part of the year, running from Hongkong, via Shanghai, to Chemulpo, Port Arthur, and Newchwang, and several British steamers of large tonnage arrived with material for the Seoul-Fusan Railway—thus increasing the tonnage under both these flags. On the other hand, the Korean steam tonnage has decreased by some 23,000 tons. Chinese and Japanese junks and foreign-type sailing craft under various flags, which had shown no tendency to increase for some years past, visited the southern and western ports during 1903 in greatly increased numbers, the foreign-type vessels taking an important part in the coast trade.

In his note headed "Treasure," Mr. Chalmers notes an increase in the export of gold of Y392,291. The paper money imported consisted of the Dai Ichi Ginko notes, while the paper money exported consisted chiefly of rouble notes. We note that the export of gold has increased regularly from Y934,075 in 1894 to Y5,456,397 in 1903. Of course this only includes the export of which the Customs has cognisance.

Mr. Chalmers concludes his report with the following very interesting section, under the heading of "Miscellaneous":—

"The war, so long threatened and now at length begun, cannot but leave its mark on the trade of 1904, but while the profound tranquillity which Japan has been able to secure throughout the greater part of Corea and around her coasts is maintained there is no reason to anticipate the stoppage or even the serious dislocation of trade. Much money is being, and will be, brought into Corea and spent in wages and the purchase of supplies for the Japanese forces, so that the condition of the people, provided always that Corea remains outside the actual war area, should be more than usually prosperous and their power of absorbing foreign commodities greater. The chief difficulty is likely to be a deficiency of tonnage, as most of the larger and better Japanese steamers—many of them well known on the Korean coast—are now in use as Government transports, and outside steamers, under neutral flags, seem to be far from eager to take a hand in the Korean trade. This attitude of neutral vessels is perhaps not unnatural in view of the risks of detention or worse, risks probably much exaggerated in the present instance, yet inseparable from a state of war.

"In respect of railway extension the war is already conferring benefits on Corea. The work on the Seoul-Fusan Railway is being pushed forward to the utmost. Already completed to a distance of 60 miles from Seoul and of 30 miles from Fusan,

this line, it is hoped, will be ready for traffic by the end of the year. The line from Seoul to Wiju has also been taken vigorously in hand for strategic purposes by the Japanese authorities, and there is thus every probability that communication by rail from the Yalu to the strait of Tsushima will in the near future be an accomplished fact."

CHANGES IN CHINA.

2nd June.

WHAT the effect of the present war will be upon China none as yet can tell. There are still many who look upon the Celestial Empire as changeless and unchangeable, the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever. How very erroneous this is we purpose to show by glancing at the changes that have taken place, or at least have been recorded, within the space of one short week. They might easily be multiplied, but for the present occasion we shall keep strictly to events chronicled in the copy of the "North-China Herald" dated 27th May, 1904.

We have already commented on the opening of three new "Ports" in the Shantung province.

Next in order comes the report of our Ningpo correspondent telling first of the development there going on in the shipping world. "The Yung River," he says, "now carries quite a fleet of small steamboats on its waters, most, if not all, owned by Chinese merchants. There is a daily service of four boats between Ningpo and Chinhai. Four other steamboats run daily between Ningpo and the city of Yuyao. Three larger boats cater for Chusan; two of the latter also running as far south as Shihpu and Haimen, thus connecting Taichou with Ningpo." All this besides the regular foreign and China Merchants' lines, and Messrs. Moller's new venture, the s.s. Kamor, which plies between Shanghai, Ningpo, and Wenchow. The same correspondent informs us that important developments are being made in the educational work of the port, there being, he says, some thirty English schools conducted by natives in and around the place, while there are four other centres in which effective work is done, and it is expected that the new college for the sons of the Ningpo gentry will be ready next New Year.

Coming now to the letter of our correspondent at Taiyuanfu, we find reference to an inspection of artillery, the most promising point in which is the news that the Futai went back disgrusted with the apparent inefficiency of the force. Dissatisfaction is the first step towards improvement. Then comes a paragraph upon the practical good being done there by the Agricultural College under the

direction of Japanese. Fancy an Agricultural College in the interior of China! Reference is also made to the Governor's proclamation respecting the Red Cross Society, China's adhesion to which is recorded at length in our translation of the latest Imperial Decrees. There we find that in response to a memorial from the Waiwupu, Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager orders the Chinese Minister in London to sign the necessary documents on behalf of China. The decree proceeds: "As the aim of the Red Cross Society is to succour and heal the wounded on the field of battle, and also to help our people suffering from the effects of the present war, such a project is indeed a charitable one, and as a number of Chinese officials and gentry have subscribed and collected funds for the prosecution of these deeds of charity, it has greatly touched our hearts also, and we therefore command that the sum of Tls. 100,000 be forthwith taken from the privy purse and given to the said Red Cross Society."

Under date 18th May, we find the announcement of the appointment as Admiral of the Kuangtung Provincial Navy of Yeh Chu-kuei, an old pupil of Admiral Tracey's, who studied at the Greenwich Naval School, and served for some time as honorary Lieutenant in the British Mediterranean Squadron. Admiral Yeh has no force under him comparable with that which Admiral Togo, another old British cadet, has handled with such consummate skill or, given the chance, we might perhaps see a Chinese officer rivalling the Japanese achievements now so famous.

In our Notes on "Native Affairs" for the week under review, we find the following distinct signs of progress:—

It has been seriously proposed that a Parliament consisting of all the Viceroy and Governors of provinces should be called together once a year with the object of obtaining unanimity of action throughout the Empire. The importance of this proposal, should it ever get beyond the suggestion stage, cannot be overestimated.

Among miscellaneous facts of a promising nature we find the proposal for the establishment of a new Imperial Bank of China, a matter in which the Empress Dowager is said to be keenly interested. The Western heaven is steadily working its way through the mass of native prejudice and thought. Twenty students passed through Shanghai last week *en route* for Japan to study "Western learning" in that Eastern land whose deeds are the one topic of delighted discussion in market-place and hall. Last, but not least, we have reports of the

unprecedented success of Mrs. Archibald Little's anti-foot-binding propaganda.

As we have said, such instances as these might be multiplied. But as the record of one single week we think we have said enough. Such signs of the times no one interested in the future of China can afford to disregard. There is now hope that they may continue, unchecked by malign influence from the outside. With a complete understanding between China and Japan on the one side, and the two English-speaking nations on the other, we should have heard the last of China's dismemberment.

Reviews.

THE AMERICAN MAIL PAPERS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23RD OF APRIL.

The disaster on the U. S. battleship *Missouri*, one of the worst of its kind in the history of the American navy, was, perhaps, the event that was being most talked about when the mail just received was leaving. As every eye-witness of the disaster was killed the immediate cause of the explosion, which caused the death of 32 officers and men, was being energetically discussed. By general consent the accident was put down as due to the not unnatural desire to make rapid-fire records, resulting in a recklessness that disregards the safety of the men serving the big guns of the navy. The Press appears to be unanimous in its condemnation of such recklessness, and insists that greater care and less speed in gun fire is a reform that the navy department should insist upon without regard to the opposition of rival captains and gun crews.

The Philadelphia "Telegraph" makes the following sensible remarks anent the catastrophe:—

Target practice by the men behind the great guns of the navy has been showing such wonderful results as to awaken universal surprise and to justify local admiration and pride. It seems possible, however, that this practice has been pushed beyond the limits of wise discretion. Rapid firing, the accurate aim by which the target has been hit an incredible number of times within an unprecedentedly brief record of seconds, constitutes a triumph of naval gunnery greatly to the honour and commendation of our officers and men. But the terrible calamity on the *Missouri* indicates that emulation in rapidity of fire may possibly have been the cause of a fatality too horrible to be contemplated without dismay and alarm. If it should be shown that rivalry with sister ships in firing the greatest number of shots in the shortest possible time had any share in bringing about the disaster, the Government should and doubtless will take measures to restrain such dangerous competitions hereafter.

The Boston "Post" discusses the matter from a practical point of view, as will be seen by the following extract from its columns:—

If this incident stood alone, it would lack special significance. But it takes its place in a series. The question has forced itself upon consideration, whether in the development of the modern battleship we have not passed the limit of safety as regards the weight of battery—as some experts declare

that we have in regard to the tonnage of the vessels themselves. This is a matter of vital concern. The building of our navy is an enterprise of enormous cost. We can pay for it, of course, if it is needed; but are we getting the value of our money in the permanent effectiveness of our floating fortresses? In short, are the tremendous batteries with which our ships are armed so stout as to be useful when the next war is thrust upon us, or will they become worn out and useless by target practice before that time. In some recent instances of the failure of naval guns, there has been intimation of improper construction, of the use of poor material. If this is so, how far does the "scamping" extend? Or is it the fact, as some experts maintain, that the great guns of our new navy are abortions, monstrosities, more dangerous to those who use them than to those against whom they are trained?

The "Evening Bulletin" of Philadelphia is anxious that the Court of Inquiry should be fully alive to the importance of the subject which will come under its consideration. It was rumoured that Rear-Admiral Chadwick, the commander of the U. S. Squadron in the South Atlantic, was to be the President, and that in addition it will be composed of one naval captain, one officer of the rank of commander, and one lieutenant.

By the batch of newspapers to hand we find that the people of the United States have had their interest in the war in the Far East revived again. The naval misfortunes of Russia are much commented on, and but a small modicum of sympathy is extended to her in her reverses. The "Chicago Chronicle" asks "Who Sank the Russian Ships?" and proceeds to make the following comment:—

There has been such a remarkable series of explosive disasters to the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, ending with the destruction of the *Petrovsk* and the disabling of the *Pobieda* last week, for all of which the Russians themselves assume the responsibility, that the question is being asked: Is Russia whipping herself? On the one hand it is argued that the Russians as a people are not intelligent, mechanical nor scientific, and least of all experts in explosive science, and that these alleged accidents are so discreditable that they would never be confessed unless they were genuine. On the other hand, it is not overlooked that Russia is now on the verge of revolution, and that nothing is so apt to kindle the flames of insurrection as military or naval reverses. The nihilists are not aroused to action by the sinking of a few warships unless the enemy sank them. Russia, therefore, has the strongest possible motive for misrepresenting to her people and to the world the real cause of these naval disasters. The theory, therefore, that Russia by her unskillfulness is whipping herself is a shallow one. A single disaster might be charged to the ignorance of her navy officers, but not a whole concatenation of horrors such as she has experienced in the last two months. The real state of the case is that the slow and effete West is being smashed to pieces by the alert and modern-minded East.

The "Evening Bulletin" of Philadelphia, has the following leading article on the same subject:—

The Russians are reported to have suffered another disaster by the explosion of one of their own mines in the Port channel, causing the loss of lives. The men killed seem to be engaged in planting fresh explosive view to keeping Japanese craft harbour in order to insure the remnant of the once powerful point; and the grief and the occurrence is said to be in Petersburg are readily in succession of naval mis-

Czar's forces have suffered is recalled. The desperate anxiety of the Russian officers to preserve intact the ships they have left at their chief Eastern naval stronghold is doubtless due to two reasons. The ships themselves are not only valuable, even including the cripples of the squadron, but their preservation, with the continued possession of Port Arthur, is indispensable if the ambitious programme which has contemplated the dispatch of the Baltic fleet to the Orient is to be carried out. Experts are already saying that it is questionable whether this assemblage of battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats will be sent to the Yellow Sea in view of the weakened condition of the squadron which it was expected to reinforce. If Port Arthur should fall and the craft still there should be destroyed or taken, the plan to concentrate a fleet in the Far East which should be able to overwhelm the Mikado's vessels would in all likelihood become impracticable. Without a port in which to refit and take in fresh fuel after their long voyage the Baltic ships might be nearly helpless when they reached the scene of action. The attempt to evade the Japanese and get to Vladivostok would be hazardous in the extreme. Unless Port Arthur can be kept under the Muscovite flag, appearances indicate that the Czar will have to rely almost exclusively on his army to decide the issue of the war.

The "Seattle Daily Times" has a very readable article on "War's Compensations," from which we extract the following:—

It is with mingled sentiments of curiosity and pain that the civilised world is watching the hostilities that are now being presented on Oriental battlegrounds, including both land and water. Yet there are gains. One immediate result is to increase the world's knowledge of the people involved in the struggle, their habits and conditions, the geography of their country and the monstrosity in the orthography of their proper names. If there must be war, it is well that the occasion can be used by non-belligerents to turn it to commercial advantage and to improve one's knowledge of the mountains, plains, rivers and harbours in a distant portion of the earth. By it we also become better acquainted with the manners and customs of the people. Thanks to the war, the reading public has acquired an insight into the character of the people of Japan, and the once popular notion that the Japanese Archipelago was an aggregation of soup houses has been exploded. That people knows something about naval warfare, and the experience of the United States during the last six years suggests that a nation that can put fighting ships on the ocean must be one of great financial resources, for we know that war costs money. Then there are the Chinese. The popular notion that these four hundred millions of people supported themselves by taking in washing has vanished, and we now know that these little yellow denizens of the Celestial Empire are pursuing a large number of avocations and that they carry on their rolls of distinguished personages sages, philosophers and millionaires. We have read a good deal of late about Port Arthur and there has existed a hazy notion that it is located in the Far East, but no one suspected that it was so situated that a fleet of ships in its harbours could be "bottled" by plugging up the narrow entrance. Then there is the Yalu River. To-day hundreds of newspaper correspondents are writing voluminously about this magnificent artery of commerce and the productiveness of the grand valley that is drained by all its tributaries. Thousands and millions of people are talking learnedly of the future civilisation that will flourish along its banks. Six months ago they could not have told whether the Yalu was a shallow creek or a navigable river; nor whether it was in South America, Africa, or Alaska. All of this widening of the range of intellectual

visions is one of the compensations of war.

The Detroit "Tribune" speaks, somewhat sympathetically, of the downfall of Viceroy Alexieff whom it designates the "Russian scapegoat." We give an extract from its leading article:—

Disasters of war commonly call for a scapegoat. Viceroy Alexieff is the Russian scapegoat at present. It is charged that he was on Japanese grounds and should have been familiar with and informed the Czar of the rising spirit of the Japanese while the latter were striving through diplomacy to secure that for which—all patience exhausted—they suddenly precipitated war. It is also charged against Alexieff that he neglected to inform the Czar concerning the military and naval preparedness of Japan to undertake armed conflict. The third arraignment is that he was caught napping at Port Arthur when the Japs suddenly bombarded the fleet there with destructive effect, and annihilated one vessel and captured another at Chemulpo. The first and second counts in the indictment should be dismissed for incompetency. The "rising spirit of Japan" at Russia's violation of her honour in failing to withdraw her troops from Manchuria, as promised, and also the warlike equipment of the islanders, were known to all the world except to the purblind Russian Government, which was unable to conceive the swarthy Lilliputians in the humorous rôle of kicking the shins of the monarch of Muscovia. Japanese newspapers and the dispatches of correspondents, months before the boom of the first gun, fully published the temper of Japan and proclaimed her military and naval strength and readiness for war. There was no need that Alexieff should advise his Government of what the entire globe knew and Russia should have known. But a scapegoat was required, and Alexieff seemed to be the convenient man for the part.

As the adjournment of the House and Senate was close at hand as the mail was leaving, the papers to hand furnish us with more or less concise statements of the work accomplished by Congress in the special and regular sessions, the first of which, called to determine the enactment of reciprocity with Cuba, began last November. The "Evening Bulletin" of Philadelphia writes as follows:—

It is evident from a glance at the record that this period has been singularly destitute of legislation of real importance, aside from the treaty with Cuba admitting her goods to our ports on favourable terms and the agreement with the nominally independent "Republic" of Panama by which American authority over the isthmus has been confirmed. In purely domestic matters the number of Bills passed of weight and moment is exceedingly small. Provision has been made by the House for two new States to be created from the South-western Territories; but this was done with no expectation that the Senate would take up the measure at the present session. No conclusion has been reached in the case of Reed Smoot, whose expulsion from the Senate Chamber was demanded on the ground of his allegiance to the Mormon Church. With the exception of Cuba, steps have been taken to widen American markets by reciprocal trade arrangements. Congress has voted practically half a million dollars for a Government exhibit at the Lewis and Clark fair at Portland, Oregon, next year; and it has shown a signal degree of liberality in authorising the loan of \$4,600,000 to the St. Louis Exposition, in addition to the gift of five millions outright, made some time ago. While nearly fifteen hundred Bills have been passed, an overwhelming majority of these have been of a purely local nature. The appropriation measures carry a total slightly below \$700,000,000, including the interest on the public debt, thus

probably insuring a moderate surplus at the end of the fiscal year. The financial record thus made is, on the whole, not a bad one in view of the constant growth of the needs and population of the United States.

The question of sanitation in connection with the completion of the Panama Canal was receiving some measure of attention when the mail left. General satisfaction was being expressed at the fact that the Commission appointed by the President, the majority of the members of which had already visited the ground, was carefully considering this important matter. The "Chicago Chronicle" writes as follows:—

The importance of it (the question of sanitation) is clearly indicated by the mortuary statistics of the city of Panama for the year 1903, a period during which the city was under normal conditions. There were 1,270 deaths during the year, which, assuming the population to be 18,000, would show an annual death rate of 70.5 per thousand. Upon a basis of 21,000, which is probably the outside numerical limit, the rate would still be 60.5, which is at least three times the death rate in any properly managed city. It may be safely assumed that with plenty of money, Yankee ingenuity and persistence can surmount the engineering difficulties of the undertaking. But it is exceedingly desirable that the canal shall be carried to completion without transforming the route into an elongated human slaughter pen. Whatever is done to establish sanitary conditions on the isthmus should be done before a great army of labourers has been attracted to the place to engage in work. It will be much easier to keep down the death rate by prevention than by remedial agencies. The sources of the greatest danger are doubtless defective drainage and a polluted water supply. Neither of the cities located at the extremities of the route contains a large population and the cost of providing both with a perfect sewerage system and an ample supply of pure water will not be excessive and will be money well invested. The United States will have a competent engineer corps to direct both undertakings and its members should be required to give this work their first consideration.

The recent publication of a book by a German professor on the Monroe Doctrine, in which he asserts that it has become obsolete and that the American people must soon reject it, has caused the newspapers to rally in the defence of the doctrine so dear to our cousins across the water. The "Evening Bulletin" of Philadelphia, after declaring that the theory put forward by the Professor "lacks the foundation of practical acquaintance with public sentiment in this Republic," goes on to say:—

If there is any feature of our foreign policy on which the nation is united it is the maintenance of the principle that this hemisphere shall not be subject to further colonisation and conquest by European Powers. On this point there is no difference between Republicans and Democrats. However defective the form and methods of Government in some of the Latin American States may be, the people of the United States stand together in support of the demand that they shall be permitted to work out their own destiny under the guardianship of this nation in its capacity as the premier Power of the New World. It is true that the Doctrine is not a dictum of international law, and that it rests solely on our own ability and disposition to enforce it. But that does not alter the fact that American citizens believe that it is essential to the interests and welfare of this nation, and that they are ready to stand solidly behind any Administration in upholding it against challenge from any quarter of the globe.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS, ETC.

Badsworth on Bridge. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This little work purporting to be, as the author explains, an exposition of "The Laws and Principles of Bridge with Cases and Decisions Reviewed and Explained," will be found of considerable assistance to the beginner at the game, and is quite worthy of a place among the works of reference of the more advanced player. It is brightly written in a chatty conversational style and the absence of superfluous technicalities throughout is by no means the least merit it possesses. In the chapter on etiquette, perhaps more stress might have been laid on the necessity of absolute uniformity in the manner of making a declaration, the absence of which, as has been stated by one of the finest whist players in England, is the great defect of the game. The American rules, too, diametrically opposed as many of them are to the English, might well have been made the subject matter of another chapter instead of being, as they are, placed cheek by jowl with the latter. The author is to be congratulated on his condemnation of the trump lead on your partner's doubling your adversaries' declaration. The original spade declaration on a weak hand is discussed at length and finally pronounced against, as is also the absurd convention of requiring three certain tricks in one's hand before passing the declaration. A few of the minor conclusions of the author are, perhaps, open to further argument, but, taken as a whole, the book is well worth the perusal of all bridge players, advanced or otherwise.

The Back Blocks of China. By R. Logan Jack, F. G. S. London: Edward Arnold.

We have here an account of the experiences of the party conducted by the author into the interior of China, and subsequently overland to Burma. Although there is little, in the first part of the book, to supplement the already published accounts of the Yangtze River country, written by Mrs. Bishop, Mr. Archibald Little, and other travellers, the narrative, which partakes of the nature of an illustrated diary, becomes of increasing interest when, owing to the outbreak of the Boxers, the expedition decides on returning to civilisation by way of Burma. Thenceforward the story becomes more eventful and the account of the journey to Shamo through the Yunnan country is full of interest, while to anyone interested in geology and the mineral resources of the interior, the descriptions of the various mines encountered in the province of Szechuan and elsewhere will be found, though sketchy, decidedly good reading. The two concluding chapters on the Decline and Rejuvenation of China might well have been omitted. The subject is one deserving of far more consideration than can be accorded in a few pages. Nor, do we imagine, will the author's denunciation of native customs, such as footbinding, strike the reader as original, though he may be consoled by the gleam of unconscious humour to be found in the statement that: "I am inclined to believe that small feet are becoming hereditary, as I have seen the greatest difficulty in finding ready-made boots in the city of Chengtu large enough for my own wear." The photographic plates, by which the work is profusely illustrated, are, as well as the appended maps, of exceptional merit. The title of the book, however, savouring it does of Australian sheep and cattle runs, is, to our thinking, a misnomer and un felicitous.

Japan—Aspects and Destinies. By W. H. D. Watson, London: Grant Richards.

A work of exceptional ability and conclusive proof of the close study Mr. Watson has evidently devoted to his subject. Dealing, as he does, with the revolution of modern thought in Japan and its influence on all classes of the community, the author, while by no means blind to the more unpleasant characteristics of certain sections of the nation he describes, is nevertheless strongly imbued with a firm belief in the ultimate success of the process of evolution the country is now undergoing. For example, he makes no attempt to combat the popular conception of the ethics of Japanese commerce, as understood by the commercial classes of that charming country, but on the contrary admits that their business morality leaves much, very much, to be desired. Briefly, his analysis of the race may be summarised in the epigram attributed to Major-General Iguchi: "As an individual the Japanese is a liar; as a nation he is too honest—just the very opposite of the Westerner." That Mr. Watson is a very staunch believer in the high destiny of the Japanese nation goes without saying.

Automatic Surveying Instruments and their Practical Uses on Land and Water. By Thos. Ferguson, with an introduction by Professor E. Hammer, Ph. D. London: John Bale, Sons and Danielsson.

This is a treatise on the use of the Pedograph, the Cyclograph and the Holograph, all three instruments, we believe, the inventions of the author. They are, as the names to a certain extent imply, instruments for automatically surveying or tracing the plans of itineraries performed on foot, by vehicles, more especially the bicycle, and on water, and so far as can be judged without practical demonstration, they appear to be as the author says "simple and cheap instruments giving an accuracy adequate for many purposes, and therefore worthy of extended application." For military surveys, topography, and demarcation work these inventions appear to be particularly suited, and the method of using each and all is lucidly and concisely explained in the work under notice.

The South China Collegian. We have received the first two numbers of the "South China Collegian," published by the Collegian Stock Company, of Macao. "The South China Collegian," says the preliminary notice, "is issued monthly during the school year of ten months, by a few of the faculty and students of the Canton Christian College. Although at first the magazine will of necessity present largely the life and work of that school, it is hoped that with the aid of those interested in educational work in South China an efficient educational journal of general interest may be developed." The subscription is \$1 per annum, and outside co-operation is solicited.

The magazine is well got up and is printed in English and Chinese. At the end is an excellent illustration of the buildings of the South China Medical College. In one of the opening Editorials the Editors say: "In the interests of our American readers we have attempted to present a Magazine as characteristically Chinese as possible. Hence the Chinese method of paging and binding has been adopted." It is hoped to present reading matter suitable to four groups of readers:—the attention of Chinese gentlemen is to be drawn to the kind of work done in South China with a view to interesting them in developing the best schools for the training of their sons and daughters; then, too, the "Collegian" is intended to arouse the interest of American friends in order that they may aid South China in giving it what it needs;

further it is hoped that the journal will be helpful to those engaged in educational work in the district; and finally the editors desire the paper to be interesting and helpful to the students on whose behalf it is written. The two numbers before us certainly seem to fulfil these requirements. There are articles on "Some Difficulties of English Idiom," the Imperial University of Shansi, and the Closing Exercises of the Canton Christian College. Moreover, there are notes from other schools, and selections from essays of the students. Some of the latter show great promise, though being translated from Chinese necessarily robs them of a great deal of their originality of thought. One of the students translated his own essay into English with the result that there are an extraordinary number of adjectives in the comparative degree:—"Our knowledge is getting more and more and more." It is however "more" interesting to read the English as "she is wrote" by the young men or students than to read polished-up versions of it. The following selections from examination papers and essays are worth noting:—

"If the earth is flat then we cannot go straight in one direction and then come back to the place where we started. And we may see a boat sailing on the ocean. When a boat sailing first we can see the whole boat, but when it goes farther, we only can see the sails of it. If the earth is not round how can a boat going in that way."

Describing "a beautiful, and natural picture" the student says:—

"There stood three beautiful horses, and on each side was grave the middle one was white. It seems that they had been hard at work, and longing for water."

There is some truth in the following extract from an essay on Moral Decay:—"I am fully authorised to say that it is impossible for a man, having a good moral character to live happily, freely, and independently in a society, as to be a nation, if the moral character of the people has decayed, if it will surely be unable to hold its existence and its supremacy in this 'survival of the fittest' world. Moreover the people of the civilised countries would not like to see their mouths in talking about such a nation."

The journal should find numerous supporters among those who are interested in the educational work going on in South China.

The National Service Journal. The sixth number of this journal has reached us. The aim of the league of which this is the organ is "the universal training of all young men for home defence." It is interesting to note that both the King and the Duke of Connaught have recently given expression to the desire that all young Englishmen should go through some form of military training. After seeing the Cadets of the Royal Marine Artillery at Portsmouth on Sunday, February 21st, the King said: "I wish all the boys of England could be trained in the same way." A few days afterwards the Duke of Connaught, speaking at the close of a lecture, said: "It is not fair to expect that Englishmen should render certain services on account of the benefits they obtain from being Englishmen, with a Navy and Army to defend them." Certainly, Englishmen should make some return in service to the State.

If we could train all the youth of the country to military exercises, it would be a great advantage."

There are articles on the land situation of the Russo-Japanese war, the British army, and the reform of the militia, the Islanders and the Army Estimates, besides many items of league news.

Outports, Etc.

CHENG TU.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

24th April.

Distinguished Visitors

Chêngtu has been rendered quite lively by the arrival of various parties of French travellers who are exploring the Far West.

Major Manifold and party are also in our neighbourhood and are expected to make a stay in this city ere long.

M. and Mme. Berthelot

have already been travelling over two years in the East; they have just left us on their way to Peking via Hsian. M. Berthelot is the son of the former French Minister of Foreign Affairs and is accompanied by his young and charming wife who is a most intrepid traveller and a great pedestrian: they have lately visited the Lolo country on foot, an arduous journey over high mountain passes. M. Ballu with the Vicomte Foy have just arrived here after a romantic journey through the provinces of Kuangsi and Kueichou, through the aboriginal country, and are returning via Yunnan to Tongking.

Seeking the Petroleum Deposits.

Then we are also being visited by the agents of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Messrs. Meischke, Smith and Lanet, the latter a noted petroleum expert, recently resident in Baku. They are seeking the famous petroleum deposits of Szechuan, a fleeting phenomenon which it has not yet been given to any previous explorers to discover. There appear to be traces of this valuable natural product everywhere and it is as widely distributed as is the coal which is mined in the simple Chinese way in nearly every one of the 113 districts into which Szechuan is divided; but the thousands of brine wells which have been sunk in Szechuan do not appear to have so far pierced the reservoir, if such exists; yet many of these wells go down to depths of two and three thousand feet. Seeing that Devos Oil, which is the favourite brand and which is on sale in all Szechuan towns, sells for from five to six taels per case of ten gallons, there should be a fine reward for the successful prospector.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Little

are again here; the latter has been busy as usual with her "Natural Feet" propaganda which is really making astonishing headway; the former has been negotiating with the Viceroy for mining privileges in the rich coal and iron region of East Szechuan: they are now about starting for Yunnan.

Missionary Work

is also progressing most satisfactorily and all the missions,—and there is now no large town in Szechuan without its Protestant mission,—are daily gathering in fresh adherents, official opposition, outwardly at least, having now entirely ceased; the difficulty of missionaries is, more than ever, to discriminate the motives of these numbers of would-be Christians, now that there is no longer the old odium attached to a man who quits the old belief for the new. At the same time, in the many new Government schools that have been started,

mostly with Japanese professors, the pupils have compulsorily to attend the semi-monthly Confucian worship; a special hall, of semi-foreign build and adorned by the tablet of the Master, having been erected in the centre of the spacious compounds of the new educational institutes.

The S. D. C. K.

The Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge is also to the fore in this the Provincial Capital. The Society has acquired a fine site on the busiest street of the city and has opened an establishment for the sale of their publications and as a resort for enquirers into the new knowledge.

A Wise Undertaking.

The Viceroy, too, has just set aside Tls. 120,000 for sending promising young men to Tokio to study the Japanese educational system on the spot, with the view of their returning as teachers, each hsien to depute two, or three, local scholars.

No Longer Isolated.

Thus we move in Chêngtu and, with a British and French Consul-Generalship established here;—the former has two representatives, Messrs. Hosie and Brét,—we no longer feel ourselves isolated as of yore.

China for the Chinese.

The old conservative party, the "Shou Chiu Tang" has to take a back seat and the once despised Progressives,—the "Wei Shin Tang,"—are coming boldly to the front. What the result will be a few years hence no man can tell, but it looks as if "China for the Chinese" would be the eventual and not unnatural result.

CHINANFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

19th May.

A Charming Scene.

Your correspondent returned only a few days ago from a trip to Chiningchou, 400 li to the south-west, and was much impressed with the beauty of the country at this most beautiful season of the year. The waving fields of heading wheat, the fresh leaves of the trees, nearly all of which were in full leaf, together with the noble mountains which are a feature of this road, Taishan lying in full view to the north, all combined to make it a charming scene. I could not help wishing more people would take advantage of the now completed railway to take a run up through Shantung and see for themselves what a beautiful province we have up here. But if they are to have the benefit of the lovely wheat fields they will have to come very soon, for within about two weeks the harvest will be in full blast, and after that the fields look quite bare for some weeks until the millet and beans again cover the ground with verdure. In July and August the country will again be looking its prettiest during the summer rains. The trip from Tsingtau to Chinanfu is well worth all it costs to one who has never been through the province, for it is a rare treat in the way of pastoral beauty, and up here at this end of the line the hills add very greatly to the interest of the trip. Even the Chinese villages look picturesque, embowered as they are in trees, but tourists should beware of spoiling their impressions by going into the towns themselves, for a nearer acquaintance dispels all illusions of beauty about these dirty collections of hovels, compost heaps, dogs and pigs.

A Celebration Dinner.

Invitations have been issued for a dinner to be given on the evening of 1st June at the railway station here to celebrate the formal opening of the railway to Chinanfu, the running of the first train on 15th March

not being considered as a real opening of the road, as much still remained to be done to put the track into good condition, and to complete the road around to the west suburb, which is the real terminus of the railway. The invitations include a free trip from Tsingtau and intermediate points in first-class carriages to and from Chinanfu. There will no doubt be a big crowd present.

The Chining Trouble

Rumours of uprisings and rebellions have been very rife of late in Western Shantung, but so far as appears they all have had their origin in the trouble in the Chiningchou region over some new taxes, about which both your Chining correspondent and I have written you. This Chining trouble was finally settled by a visit in person by the Provincial Judge, who treated the malcontents very leniently and while not giving in on the principle of the thing, yielded very much as to the amount to be collected from the people.

A Lawless Region

Some distance from Chining there is a region called Tsaochoufu, which is in a chronic state of lawlessness, and there this question, as I understand, has not yet been definitely settled. The Judge brought back with him on his return one of the leaders of the revolt in Tsaochoufu, and some days later he was beheaded and his head sent back to his native place. How much of a quieting effect this has had I have not heard, but it is not to be expected that any serious disturbance will take place until after the unusually abundant harvest of wheat has been gathered in.

Wild Reports.

So far as appears these local troubles in the southwest are the only serious signs of unrest in Shantung, but the wildest reports have been current of late, and many people are said to have moved to the hill-tops and other places for safety from anticipated lawlessness. One report which was circulated in the country was to the effect that the rebels had marched on Chinanfu and had invested the city, whereas the fact is it is absolutely quiet here.

ICHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

20th May.

A Bank Failure.

The chief excitement in the native city of late has been the failure of a noted bank which will doubtless spell ruin to many a worthy family. Its failure was brought about in a characteristic Chinese fashion. One of the bank assistants had for some reason been dismissed, and as soon as he left the doors of the bank he took his revenge. Knowing the people who held the bank's notes he merely told them, as a personal friend would, that they would be wise to cash those notes. This news was through the city in a trice, and the street where the bank was was soon thronged by crowds come to cash their notes. Notwithstanding having dismissed one of their servants the bank very foolishly had not prepared itself to meet the inevitable rush, and soon all the ready cash had been given out. Then the row commenced and an official appeared with runners to quell the disturbance. One man with a large roll of notes was especially boisterous and this man the runners seized, and beat till the blood ran. This was too much for the populace who rushed the mandarin's chair, broke in all the windows, and caused his honour ignominiously to flee. Many of us foreigners held this bank's notes but fortunately a letter to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank can prevent our cheques to natives being cashed.

Examinations.

I have been learning something more lately as to the system of conducting the native literary examinations. Books on China had led me to the belief that amid all the dishonesty and corruption of China the examinations were alone conducted by men whose (moral) hands were clean, and that the system was such that injustice was very rare. A not unsuccessful scholar has assured me, and given proofs for his statements, that of all the corrupt practices of China examinations take the first place. Locally this is very true. The last list of successful candidates published by our District Magistrates was burnt by the dissatisfied populace as it hung on the yamen gates, because of its most obvious injustice and flagrant favouritism. To answer the questions set at these examinations (and no selection is allowed) the modern Chinese scholar's mind must be encyclopedic. It must be like entering for a "Times Competition" without being allowed to look up an encyclopedia. Here are some of the questions lately set for literary (not military) students:

- (1) What is the secret of England's naval supremacy? Mention her chief coaling stations. How might the Chinese Navy successfully oppose England?
- (2) The German Army—what are its several divisions and ranks? At what scale are the officers and men paid?
- (3) Decide on the best means of transit between Ichang and Chungking—whether by steamer, train, or carts, and give reasons for your choice. If by rail what route should be taken?
- (4) Describe the structure of the earth's crust.

I fancy Mr. Editor that next to a Chinese edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica the translation of your daily leaders would serve these poor scholars' purpose better than aught else.

Postal.

The postal abuse which was referred to in my last letter was corrected so soon as our Commissioner returned from Shanghai. The post office here is now being run on the satisfactory lines of old.

Naval.

The only gunboat in port at present is H. M. S. Britomart and highest praise must be given for the way she has been fitted up for service in the tropics. One strange oversight, however, has been the placing of the ice-making machine so near the engine-room, making the removal of the ice a work requiring the greatest dexterity and speed.

Naval Club.

We are to lose immediately an old resident, our harbour master, Mr. C. F. Goodhart. He has been the life and mainstay of the Naval Club started a few months ago, and unless the chief naval officer in the port is willing to take over charge the club will I fear be very soon non-existent. It has done a good work for it has kept the large part of the crew from the jaws of those landsharks—the native compradores, in whose dens the men get the very vilest of refreshment and society. Our Blue-Ribbon friends have somewhat objected to the sale of beer at the club, but whatever has been sold has been good beer, and not the dangerous and disease-engendering fire-water sold in the native shops.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.—"The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

ICHOUFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

13th May.

A Projected Railway.

It is reported that the Taotai of this intendancy, Peng Tajen, is raising the capital to build a railway from the Hsien coalsfield, to Taierchung, on the Grand Canal. We are much interested in the projected undertaking, in view not alone of the degree of enterprise thus shown by one of our officials, but also of the nearness of the places named, each of which is some 180 li south-west of Ichoufu. There are evidences even in Southern Shantung that the spirit of the West has been wafted to the East. It is said that the projector has already raised \$160,000 with which to begin the work of building this line.

Diamond Fields.

Work has begun again in our diamond fields, 50 li south-east. The Germans say little about the success of the enterprise; but the fact that they have come back with an increased force is an evidence that they have faith that something will develop. There are now five of these subjects of the Kaiser labouring here.

Who Threw the Stone?

Several days ago one of these same Germans attended a fair a few li east of the diamond region, and as was not unnatural many people crowded about to see the foreigner. For some unexplained reason, a stone was thrown and the German was hurt, though not seriously. The magistrate of that county is now searching for the miscreant. A difficult task, he would make out; for no one saw the man throw the stone; and the conscience of the offender has not yet moved him to confess.

A Pitched Battle.

Through native sources we hear of the progress of the troubles with the military colonists who recently emphasised their refusal to pay an exorbitant land-tax by burning a yamen at Chiningchou. The centre of the disturbance has now shifted to T'saouchoufu, farther to the south-west, in a district which has long had a reputation for lawlessness. A ringleader was recently arrested, to the great indignation of the country people, who gathered in large numbers to protest. The official assured them that no harm would be done to the man. As the prisoner was on the point of being released, an order came from the Governor calling for his decapitation. The people were much incensed, and rising in rebellion a battle was fought with the imperial soldiers, when the rebels were defeated with great slaughter (reports say 2,000 were killed). It is said that these men are not of the same class as the Chiningchou farmers who burned their magistrate's yamen; these T'saouchoufu malcontents count common thieves and highwaymen among their number. Only the other day they stopped barrows going through their district to buy cloth, and relieved them of something like 10,000 taels of silver. This lawless spirit is rousing the non-combatants to a consideration of their own safety, and village walls are being repaired; it is even said that many mountain fastnesses have been put in readiness for immediate use, as in the days of the Taiping rebellion.

The Vagaries of the I.P.O.

A curious effect of the new postal tariff came to light yesterday when one of our foreign community took to the post-office a small book addressed to Shanghai. On investigation he found that if the package went by book-post, the charge would be twelve cents; while if it went under sealed cover, the cost would be but eight cents. These new regulations are wonderfully and curiously wrought.

KIANGYIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

26th May.

An Obsolete Law.

A proclamation just issued by the Provincial Treasurer at Soochow, in accordance with Imperial instructions, is causing no small amount of discussion here; while the inevitable string of baseless rumours is in much evidence. From time immemorial there has been a law of the land requiring purchasers of land to register, and such purchasers pay what is commonly called an Imperial Transfer Tax, amounting to seven to ten per cent on the purchasing price. But the law has in these parts been almost universally disregarded. The proclamation just referred to orders all delinquents in this respect to come in, present their deeds, receive the official attached deed and pay the tax. A limit of time, six months, is set, within which all must pay up. After that time those who have not paid this tax will be "severely punished to the full extent of the law." If this order is carried out it will produce, in the aggregate, an immense sum.

A Stamp Tax.

The same proclamation orders the establishment of the Stamp Tax. Heretofore any kind of good paper could be used on which to draw up title deeds. Now all such papers must be obtained from the local Magistrate's yamen. The form being ready drawn only the names of the parties and description of property need to be filled in. For this stamped paper 140 cash is charged. This is patently an extra squeeze. And thus it is all through. Where there are crying needs for regulation and clearing up, we have such acts as the above. It is difficult to imagine that any people would be willing to hold their property under such precarious conditions as exist around here, and probably all over the land. It is the rarest thing to find a man who has all his deeds perfect. And intending purchasers of land must become expert examiners of deeds—if they do not desire to be completely hoodwinked. There is much grumbling about the two orders but especially about the first, though all recognise that it is only requiring the execution of existing laws.

Local Militia.

But that which is disturbing the local mind most is the establishment of local militia. Orders were received some time since from Nanking and our magistrate has since been spending much time in discussing ways and means. He gave a feast to all the village elders, and then laid before them his orders. However much may be back of all this, the manner in which the matter has reached the people is this: Every Division of One Hundred Families (a chia (卅)) may have more than that number) shall select from their midst and support two men. These two men are to be changed monthly,

rotating until every man has served. Arms are to be furnished by the officials; what arms and what officials no one knows. These militiamen are to meet daily in squads for drill. Instructors will be sent out from the regular army. There are to be monthly inspections by the magistrate or his representative. The well-to-do may hire substitutes, but all must contribute to this cause. When the people ask: Why is all this? what's the good of it? they are told it is to keep down robbers and keep the peace, give protection to all and to keep the riff-raff moving. Already consternation has seized not a few, for the report has gone abroad that as soon as the militia know how to drill, they are to be sent to the wars. "Against whom?" "Russia."

Only Rumours

Is it or is it not a significant fact that there are persistent rumours among the people and officials that China is actively but secretly assisting Japan?

The Wheat Crop.

If we have no more rain for about 20 days the wheat crop will be a very good one.

Silk-worms.

Silk-worms have died in great quantities in the district; and the cause of this is ignorance. If after the worms are hatched there is a damp or windy day, they are taken and put in a dark, protected, and therefore musty corner, covered with a basket and the whole covered with clothes of any kind, with the natural result. A large proportion, or all, of the worms die. Those families who have kept their places clean and the worms from getting wet but otherwise not protected have fine worms, and good silk is assured.

KIATING, SZECHUAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

30th April.

A Noted Robber.

The officials here are having a lively time trying to catch a noted highway robber who has been at large in this region for the past four or five years. Capital punishment has been meted out to his blood relations one by one till all are gone. The innocent have suffered death for the offender and still the offender has his freedom.

A new Military Commander has recently been appointed here with the task given him of capturing this destroyer of the peace and delivering him up to the Viceroy dead or alive. A few days ago this "great man" came back from a long chase after the outlaw, with a badly smashed up arm and shoulder received by being thrown from his horse over a cliff. The robber still goes on his way. The man who catches him will receive special notice by the Imperial authorities in Peking.

The I. C. P. O.

Another destroyer of the peace in this inland region is the Imperial Chinese Post Office, so-called. Barring a few special weaknesses, this new institution has for the past two or three years been doing the public a real good, and had it been satisfied to continue on in its somewhat modest career for a few more years, it would have doubtless met with splendid success throughout the length and breadth of the Empire—but, alas! because somebody unfortunately began to make too much use of

its good services an order for higher rates on mail matter came from somewhere that practically "shuts up shop" for the Imperial Chinese Post Office in Szechuan. An ordinary daily paper can be sent from Shanghai to Chungking by paying seventeen taels postage per year on it!! Parcels can be carried at double the rate paid on letters! It all seems to depend on the zones. Some of the zones have steam and some don't have steam. The strange thing is, that a zone without steam costs so much more than one with steam. That must be because it is so hot up here in the interior and the demand for zones without steam is greater. What one would like to know is, how folks up here in the interior are going to get anything to read? We might get news from the outside world sent by telegraph. It would cost but little more. We could do without the advertisements and that would bring the cost down a little.

The New Dollar.

The Viceroy has just issued proclamations to say that the new Szechuan dollar must be put into circulation everywhere. The next thing will be for somebody to get up a squeeze on it so that no one can afford to use it.

The Rice Crop.

The promise for a good rice crop this year is keeping the people quiet and happy.

The War.

The Japanese and Russian war seems to have but little effect on the common people. They are too busy in their rice fields to take very much notice of what is going on very far away from them.

Missionary Work.

The interest in the Christian Church seems to be on the increase and the people everywhere are willing to listen to the Gospel and to study its teachings.

NANKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

23rd May.

The Nanking Association.

The last meeting for the year of the Nanking Association was held on Friday evening the 20th inst. This meeting is usually one of special interest for, in addition to the programme, the annual election of officers is held. And in addition to this, a supper is served by a committee of ladies.

There is not a doubt this year but that the supper was the best part of the programme. Delicious, red, ripe strawberries with cream; a concoction of strawberries and lemonade with some other ingredients for drink; sandwiches, cakes and coffee, made up a most tempting, and satisfying meal. The ladies are to be congratulated on their splendid success.

The election of officers was not as interesting a part of the programme as it sometimes is. There is not the slightest objection to those who were elected to fill offices during the coming year; the objection was in the manner of the election. For all but one the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the house, after a nomination had been made. Plenty of opportunity was given for further nominations, so that the proceedings were all regular; the point of the objection is that the interest of the election becomes nil, when the secret balloting is done away with.

The musical and literary part of the programme was in part unusually good. The laugh was turned on one of the readers

when, in looking over the pages for the regular selection he was to read, he came upon his encore first. It is needless to say he was given an opportunity to read it.

Those who took part in the musical selections had also their share of the laugh turned on them. The audience who applauded were heartily joined by a donkey tethered just below the window.

The climax of this was reached, however, while singing the well-known negro melody, "Poor Old Joe." One part of the chorus contains the words "I hear those angel voices; etc.," and the part of the audience just outside of the window broke in with his b-r-a-y.

The officers chosen for the coming year are: Rev. G. H. Malone (President), Mrs. H. Shimer (Vice President), Rev. H. F. Rowe (Secretary), Miss Leaman (Treasurer), and Dr. R. C. Beebe (Historian).

Nanking's Artesian Well

is becoming more and more a certainty. A test well was driven down to about one hundred and fifty feet, until fairly good sand and gravel were reached. Then work was stopped, until the large machine capable of driving 1,000 or 1,500 feet might be put in place. The engine is now in place, and a further delay is necessitated because the necessary pipe has not yet reached here. It is interesting to note that it took more than five times as much for transportation from Shanghai to its present destination, than it took from New York to Shanghai. Meanwhile the "Northern Capital," Peking, not desiring to be outshone by her sister the "Southern Capital," has also applied for a well which supplies water without much labour. It is to be hoped that in both of these test cases excellent results may be obtained. If the Chinese will but apply a first-class windmill to one of these wells they will have the sanest result of "fengshui" that their old superstitions have ever brought about.

The Rev. A. G. Bowen.

the Acting President of Nanking University, left Nanking with his family, on the 23rd inst., for America. He has been in Nanking ever since coming to China seven years ago, acting for part of the time as Prof. of Mathematics, later as Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, and still later as Acting President, during the absence of the President, Dr. Geo. A. Stuart. In addition to this he has been the Treasurer of the Central China Mission for about four years. He has taken so active a part in all the work of the mission and school that his home-going cannot but be severely felt by those who are left.

Changes.

Dr. Stuart is expected to return early in the fall, and Dr. R. C. Beebe, the former treasurer, has again taken over the treasurer's books. In the meantime until the return of Dr. Stuart the affairs of the University are to be in the hands of W. F. Wilson, who is in charge of the English department, and H. F. Rowe, the Dean of the Theological school.

NEWCHWANG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

25th May.

Few Signs of War.

A stranger to the circumstances wandering through the streets of Newchwang would be unaware that an enemy was at the gate. The same huckstering as of yore goes on in the streets. The petty blacksmiths ply their trade beside the paveless roadside; and the cake and pudding vendors with lumps and slabs of their gruesome-looking wares invite the

appetites of the coolies or various artificers of all sorts of trades with the calmness begotten of the want of fear of their surroundings. The number of Russian troops that occupy the streets are comparatively few for an occupied town, and there is no official air to speak of. Much less than erstwhile. Hence we infer the reason of the repeated false reports to outsiders of the evacuation of Newchwang by the Russian troops.

Newchwang has never been evacuated

to date and the rumours are probably owing to the withdrawal of troops to the front. The soldiers that are left behind appear to be more or less raw recruits and are constantly drilled in the Russian military quarters. For hours every day these mortals are put through their facings, and they march and counter-march with the unvaried monotony that would destroy an unwelcome soul; but the men accept it all like faithful animals being trained for an exhibition—or worse.

Keeping up the Russian Spirits.

The only relief they receive is when a superior officer comes forth and reads a telegram favourable to the Russian cause. The blowing-up of the Japanese battleship Hatsuse; the collision between the cruisers that resulted in the loss of the Yoshino, were naturally the signal for a great outburst of cheers from the ranks, and the band—which has forsaken the Public Gardens—played the National Anthem to inspire the enthusiasm to its utmost for the Czar and country. This reading of telegrams to the troops is a daily portion of duty. The wording is not in the terse terms of the ordinary "fimsy" but more elaborate. We know this from the time taken in reading the same. Beneath this outward calm there is

a Substratum of Uneasiness

amongst the community, but no fear is exhibited except by a few—very few. The war correspondents—some of them dressed in a negligé style which would take well on the stage or might betoken the results of a fatiguing campaign—are numerous. The man in the street who used to regard these heroes with a certain amount of awe now almost treats them as one with himself. A fight amongst eagles would give a hen courage. The correspondents are naturally

chafing at their Inactivity.

and would dearly love to be in the thick of the fray. I heard one declare it would be inconceivable bliss to be in Port Arthur amidst a shower of shells. The savour of a bombardment would make him smack his lips; he hoped he would eventually manage the coup, whereas he now groans because he cannot say among the trumpets Ha ha, nor smell the battle after off, the thunder of the captains and the shouting. Yet his pacific demeanour and mild aspect over a whisky and soda would hardly tell you that gore was his love and slaughter his fancy.

The Japanese

are undoubtedly in proximity to Newchwang and a considerable force is reported near Haicheng. From an elevated position the Russian scouts can be seen in all directions on the plains, but there is no scurry with them and we watch their placidity with admiration. It may be due to a purpose or the want of one that the Russian guns are shifted about from place to place, some returning to the spot from whence they came. The general opinion is the Russians are preparing for a retreat and it is an open secret that the gunboat Sivoutch is in a fit condition to be blown up at any

moment without the intervention of the enemy. The next land battle will decide these details. The movements of the Japs, we are told, resemble the lines taken in the war with China. If this is the case it would be easy to trace their position by referring back, but the greater obstruction they will meet from their formidable foe as compared with their former bout with a weaker enemy must inevitably alter their plans to suit circumstances.

Wreckage and Mines.

The German s.s. Chefoo on arriving here on the 21st instant reports passing wreckage below the Liaotishan Promontory. It was such woodwork as chairs and tables, etc. The s.s. Yochow gives us a floating mine to mentally digest. This was off Weihaiwei. Steamers that run North could have a little drama of their own if fate willed it. Floating mines have a careless way of going off without recognising whether the parties concerned are belligerent or not.

Postal Notes.

The upheaval of war has also overthrown the smooth working of the postal facilities and the poor post-master is requested to perform miracles for individuals who fly from place to place and yet expect to receive their correspondence with former regularity. He makes a fine target for the wrath of those who have resided in the interior and have fled to more comfortable quarters. Needless to add his life is not too happy with the harpies. The parcels post is a deadly affair. Hurried packing does not conduce to security of transmission, and the recipient of a domestic parcel often finds the contents mixed in a hopeless way. Hudson's soap with the tea and black lead amongst cocoa will make anyone utter anathema, but really it is not the fault of the postal arrangements but of those who forward the parcels and cases.

Market Report.

Bandinel & Co. report as follows under date the 25th inst.:—Our last report was dated 3rd April; since which time martial law has been extended to the Chinese Railway Station. All telegrams must be in plain English and submitted to the Civil Administrator for his stamp and signature, and the export of beans, bean-cakes and bean oil to ports in Chihli and Shantung is prohibited. Pilotage is made compulsory and is increased to six taels per foot, and all night work is prohibited. On the other hand, the Russians have permitted the use, while vessels are entering or leaving the river, of two removable marks to lessen the difficulties of navigation.

Great quantities of beans have come down river during the last six weeks, but unsold stocks are now reduced to about 10,000 piculs in harbour, and 30,000 piculs en route.

Prices are high.—We quote:—

Bean oil ... per picul	Tls. 9.50
Beancakes...per 10 pieces	„ 9.20
Beans per 3 piculs shore ...	„ 8.55
„ „ river ...	„ 8.36

The next big fleet of beanboats may be expected to arrive about 20th June, until which date there is unlikely to be any fall in prices.

Freights.—About a month ago high rates would have been gladly paid for southern ports, but tonnage was unobtainable—now freights have declined in sympathy with southern markets. The Norwegian str. Standard was settled at 50 cents to Shanghai on 26,000 piculs,

and the British str. Dovedale at 60 cents to Swatow on 40,000 piculs.

Arrivals to date are 52, against 256 in 1903.

Vessels in Port.—Pechili, Wosang, Waishing, Kashing, Kalgan, Dovedale, Bourbon, Pronto.

Vessels Expected.—Carl Menzell, Newchwang, Victoria, Chefoo, Kampot.

Exchange.—1,000 Newchwang Transfer Taels=830 Shanghai Taels.

Premium on sycee, Tls. 15.50 per shoe.

P.S.

Shore stocks of beans 520,000 pls.

Shore stocks of beancakes...600,000 pcs.

NGANLUFU, HUPEH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

9th May.

The Silk-Worm Industry.

The silkworm farmers are busy gathering leaves for their insects. The better leaves are found upon the numerous trees found in the Imperial pleasaunces some six miles north of the city. Honan experts of this industry erect their small tents in the well-wooded hill east of us. There with less trouble and more abundant supply of better leaves they will during the next month and-a-half, farm and guard their silk producers. Their chief anxiety are the birds which abound, ever alert to gather the worm. The repeated snap of their long whips and a not unpleasant shout keep the birds at a respectful distance. The industry is financially a satisfactory one. The wonder is that the local hillsmen do not engage in it. In this district, melons, marrows, and the so-called Shantung cabbage are raised. The Honan expert is the chief and certainly the best cultivator of these vegetables. They come in groups, farm their silkworms, cultivate acres of land, while the local farmer fearing the new industry will fail, keeps to his own carrot, turnip, and smaller cabbage.

Chicken-Hatching.

Eggs are at a premium just now. The chicken-hatchers are in the villages buying up for their season's work. One wonders upon what they make their estimate of probable hatchings. Sixty per cent seems to be a good average of live chicks from eggs hatched artificially. Last year the percentage was only forty per cent. This year they are talking of a probable 80 per cent. The price varies with the percentage hatched. Five to twelve cash is the price under which they are ranged as the results are higher or lower. Their method of hatching is to continue even heat distributed over various k'angs.

Cherries and Sparrows.

This city is now supplied with its cherry fruits. The crop bids to be fair. Alas, that sparrows or other small birds should take such a liking to this commodity. Netting your trees is useful though not effective against the little spoilers. Present prices are ten cash a mace. In the season you can get them at two cash the mace. Small, but welcome when others are not procurable.

Floods and a Fatality.

Rains and freshets have flooded about one-third of the wheat crop on the west side of our city. For three days rivers were impassable, country roads submerged. A ferry-boat was overturned and several men were drowned. One, an old man of

nearly seventy years, rose to the surface two days after. He had been on a visit to his daughters for several months, and just before leaving, the son-in-law said: "Well, Dad, when will you come again?" "When you fetch me," replied the old man. In three days he was "fetched." He was identified by a heavy brass pipe, he still clutched in his right hand, upon coming to the surface.

The Crops

in the immediate neighbourhood promise well. Barley and wheat will be reaped in the course of the next week. The more pleasant prospects account for the religious theatrical display already commenced in our city. Sightseers crowd the city and wander from show to show, sampling the entertainments which shopkeepers and temple authorities provide.

The Temple's Opium Supply.

Little opium is grown in this neighbourhood; recently the temple grounds have been studded with the drug. This is doubtless a testimony to the less support such institutions receive from the people as well as to the higher market value of the article. If the rumours that two temples have been destroyed by the Viceroy's orders, and all priests are to grow queues and do more for their living be true, still smaller incomes will be the rule.

War Theme for Essay.

Local students have had their minds exercised upon the war. The topic given at the last local examination was: "The War between Russia and Japan concerning Corea. The probable victory. How will China be affected thereby? Give your views on the theme." Readers of the "Chinese Weekly" have been pointing out the errors in the question, showing that the origin of the war is not Corea but China.

Smart Practice.

The city has been amused by a fraud and a few fools the last few days. A quack declared he could cure a certain disease in a few days. To prove his honesty and capability his fees were to be paid after effective treatment. Certain incantations were needful and nothing less precious than gold must be used in the ceremony. Gold ornaments were borrowed, incantations performed, a basin containing the gold ornaments was sealed by the quack, and given in charge of the householders till next day, when the same incantation would be repeated. Late at night all retired to rest. The quack was late rising the next morning. Upon being called to breakfast, he was non est. So were the ornaments, when the basin was unsealed. Neither have been traced yet.

POCHOU, ANHUI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

20th May.

Abundant Rains.

Since I last wrote we have had rains to make up superabundantly for the very dry winter. It rained nearly every day for two weeks, and then after a week's good weather, it has rained at least one day each week since for the past four weeks. The rains came too in good time to save the wheat, which now, in this immediate section, is most promising and will be ready to harvest in about two weeks. There is some 400 li below here a large section of land, an old lake bed, that produces very fine wheat, when not drowned by too much rain, and I am told that though this immediate section might

be almost a total failure in wheat if that lake bed produces well, the price does not go up much here. At the last account the prospect there was fine, but last night we had again a very heavy rain that may affect their crops there. The opportunity for putting in the autumn crops has not been so good by reason of so much rain.

A Disappointment.

Your scribe was delighted a few days ago to hear that Messrs. Morris and Cochran of Huaiyuen were on their way to visit this place. We are always glad to see visitors in the interior, but I was all the more so, as I have seen only two foreigners since early in January. But this hope was disappointed. After waiting for nearly a week after they were due I learned that Mr. Morris developed typhoid fever on the boat and so they were compelled to return.

Soldiers for the North.

There has just been another proclamation posted here for the enlistment of another 2,500 soldiers for the North. The people say that it means there is some immediate and important need, but I take it to mean only the fulfilment of H. E. Yuan Shih-k'ai's plans to recruit his army.

A Tax Rebellion.

I hear that there is now a tax rebellion in one of the hsien of Tsaochoufu. My news of it comes from Taianfu, about 150 miles north of the immediate disturbance. The Taian natives are in great consternation. They seem, even for Chinese, unusually easily excited. Since noticing the very prompt and successful checking of the Szechuan uprising and being fully confident that the officials are constantly on the alert, I do not anticipate any serious general trouble.

Suicides.

I have been called on since the Chinese New Year to use potassium permanaganate for twenty-eight attempted suicides. All have been saved, except three, one of whom was dead when I arrived and the other two dying, so that they could not swallow. At least twenty-two of these have attempted to end their lives in a fit of anger aroused in a family quarrel. There have been among them men and women, rich and poor, ranging from fifteen to sixty-five. The oldest, a man, said, when being begged to take the medicine: "I have lived 60 or 70 years; is that not enough?" They are certainly in desperate need of the Gospel to give peace and hope in the midst of their wretchedness and sin.

Baptisms.

Your scribe has recently baptised seven men out of sixteen who applied. I have during the past year baptised eleven here; three of them Mohamedans.

A Much-needed Reform.

I am exceedingly interested and gratified at the reported progress China is making toward a uniform monetary system. I deal here only in silver bullion and cash. One hundred Shanghai taels brings me 93 here. This removed to Kuessifu or Chiningenou, just north, would lose another tael or more, and removed to Taianfu would lose between one tael and a-half and two taels. The quality of the cash here is inferior to that in the cities just north of us, but superior to that in the cities south of us.

They put cash up here in strings called 800 or a "kwatzs." The top 600 on the string are two short for each 100 cash, while the 200 at the bottom are short four cash for each hundred. To purchase silver they want all big cash. If they receive the common street cash for it at all, there must be added from 50 to 150 cash per tael, according to the quality. Flour, eggs, and some other things must be paid for in good cash and full number, making up the shortage of two cash for each 100. Some commo-

ties, such as fuel, etc., may be paid for in poor cash. The grocery store's receipts are in cash far inferior to the cloth stores for instance, etc., etc. I think it would require a very heavy reward to induce any government or individual to invent a money system more inconvenient, or more thoroughly to the advantage of those who wish to squeeze.

TAICHOU.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

23rd May.

Opening of a New Church.

The new C. M. S. church for Taichou was opened on Saturday afternoon, the 21st instant, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Moule, D.D. The fabric is of brick with modern church furniture and stained glass windows; it has a seating capacity of about 400. It was planned and built under the direction of the Rev. Edward Thompson and has been two years' constructing.

The opening ceremony was commenced by the reading in English of the deed of gift, by which the church was made over to the Native Church Council. This was then read in Chinese by the native pastor of Northern Taichou. After the twenty-fourth Psalm had been read and a hymn sung the Bishop preached the sermon, taking for his text Hebrews X. 19-25. At the close of the sermon the Bishop proceeded to administer the rite of confirmation to twenty male and seven female candidates. There was present a large audience of Chinese, besides the C. I. M. and C. M. S. local staff of missionaries. On Sunday morning the Bishop assisted by three Chinese and three English Presbyters admitted the Reverend Sin Shing-ming—lately called to the charge of the third pastorate in Taichou—to priest's orders. The ordination service was followed by an administration of the Holy Communion to seventy-five Chinese communicants. At the afternoon service sixteen male candidates received the sacrament of baptism.

JAPAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Tokio, 23rd May.

The Naval Disasters.

After three months of what was practically unbroken success, during which time the Japanese Navy astonished the world by its prowess and freedom from mishap of any kind, we have received news of a week of misfortune in the course of which one battleship, two cruisers, and a torpedo boat have been sunk, involving the loss of about 22,000 tons and over 750 men. These disasters in quick succession cause a painful sensation here. The public do not choose, however, to attribute the misfortunes to the negligence of the commanders of the Expeditionary Squadron who have so far handled their ships most carefully. They console themselves, moreover, by remembering that the Hatsuse and the Yoshino with the bulk of their complements perished only after performing splendid work in the recent naval operations. The loss of these two vessels corresponds to the loss of a division in the Army.

Press Comments.

While expressing their deep regret at the disasters the utterances of the To-

Press in no wise showed that confidence in Admiral Togo and his officers had been shaken, nor do the papers believe that an irreparable blow has been struck at Japanese naval operations. The "Nippon" went so far as to express surprise that Port Arthur had not been more completely blocked than might be circumstantially inferred from the incidents connected with the latest losses. The "Asahi" says that the sorrow felt in Tokio is undoubtedly equal to that felt in St. Petersburg on the destruction of the Petropavlovsk, but whereas that catastrophe caused desperation to the Russians, the Japanese can stand their misfortune without shock.

The Object Lesson.

The "Japan Mail" says "the extremely perplexing circumstances under which the sinking of the Yoshino occurred may be surmised from the fact that the Kasuga could not save more than 90 out of 350 carried by the cruiser. But the sinking of the Hatsuse is an affair of different nature. It must be ranked as a Russian success. What cannot be denied is that the Port Arthur Squadron has taken a leaf out of Japan's book. It has done at Liaotishan to the Hatsuse exactly what the Japanese did a month previously to the Petropavlovsk in the Port Arthur offing. The Japanese will now have to recognise that the enemy is learning from them how to fight and that greater circumspection must be exercised. There is one other comment. The Hatsuse struck a mine at a point 10 nautical miles from the Liaotishan Promontory. The distance from that promontory across the channel to the opposite coast is less than 70 miles. Was there any manner of security, is there any manner of security, that the steamers of neutral Powers lawfully navigating from north-Chinese ports towards more easterly waters may not find themselves at any moment shattered and sunk by these Russian engines of destruction? The matter resolves itself simply into this, that the Russians are laying mines in the fairways of the world's commerce.

Corea's Attitude.

An Imperial rescript issued in Seoul on the 18th inst. cancelled all the treaties and conventions hitherto in force between Russia and Corea. It is announced in the Decree that privileges given to Russian individuals or companies will be reconsidered and possibly continued, but the timber concessions on the Tumen and Yalu as well as on Ulleng Island are absolutely revoked since the Russian Government was itself exercising rights originally granted to individuals. The present extraordinary step was taken after deliberate consideration of the general policy of Corea towards Russia after the war, and is regarded as a diplomatic success in Seoul.

A National Hero.

H. M. the Emperor has been recently pleased to confer a posthumous honour on Hojo Tokimune, the Sixth Regent of the Hojo Family, promoting him to the first junior court rank from the fifth senior rank. Tokimune is celebrated for his repulse of the Mongol fleet sent by Kublai Khan with the object of adding Japan to his already gigantic possessions. When the first Mongol ambassador arrived in Japan there were different opinions in the Imperial Court, but it was Tokimune's advice which decided that the proposals should be instantly rejected. The consequence was the invasion of a strong squadron on Kiushu in 1281, but the expeditionary force was annihilated by

Tokimune's force aided by a tempest. Only three men of the invading army escaped. Since then Japan has never been attacked from without.

The Bogatyr.

It has lately transpired in Tokio that the Russian cruiser Bogatyr stranded just outside Vladivostok in a dense fog and was so much damaged that she sank. It was noticed that the Bogatyr did not take part in the Russian raid on Gensan about a month ago and it is believed that the vessel was wrecked before the sinking of the Kiushu Maru on the 26th April. A St. Petersburg telegram of the 28th ult. stated that the Czar was highly indignant with Rear-Admiral Yeszen, who had acted without orders, and had ordered that he be court-martialled. There are theories here in regard to the supposed stranding of the Bogatyr but I refrain from referring to them more explicitly for the time being.

The War Bonds.

The second issue of the Exchequer Bonds was officially announced this afternoon. The maximum issue price is 92 yen as against 95 yen on the first occasion: the term is seven years against five, and the rate of interest remains at five per cent. The denominations are of 25, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, and 10,000 yen. An official communiqué issued in this connection says that the estimated war expenditure till the end of the current year (March-April 1905) from the opening of hostilities is over 410,000,000 yen, of which 200,000,000 yen was obtained by the issue of Exchequer Bonds and the flotation of the recent foreign loan.

AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Melbourne, 19th April.

A Political Crisis.

Considering that a parliamentary crisis is imminent, matters are strangely quiet in the political world. But it is the quiet that precedes a storm, for in the House of Representatives to-day it is expected the storm will burst. On the Labour party everything depends. That party has risen to almost supreme power here, there is no doubt; whatever be the result for good or ill, we are going headlong into the most up-to-date legislation and experimental government. The present crux, as I mentioned in a previous letter, is the now famous amendment on the clause in the arbitration bill exempting railway servants from federal control. Mr. E. H. Reid justifies his old nickname of "yes-no" by declaring that he will vote with the Government on the question; his followers may vote how they please. It is freely rumoured that Mr. Watson, the leader of the Labour party may, if he play his cards well, which he has certainly done hitherto, be the next Prime Minister. Mr. Kingston, who resigned from the Ministry over the present bill, is hors de combat, being seriously ill in a private hospital. The return of Dr. Maloney for Melbourne has given an immense advertisement to the new creed (Labour politics). Both the daily papers—the "Age" and the "Argus"—were dead against the successful candidate and were hooted by the crowd on polling day. Since then the "Age" has turned itself to serious consideration of advanced politics and publishes weekly interviews with prominent members of the Labour Party.

Socialism in Fashion.

That this is the Socialists' "day out" is evident to the most casual observer. Whether the admittance of women into politics has anything to do with it is hard to say, but it is quite the proper thing at afternoon tea parties now to discuss an absentee tax, a graduated land tax, the nationalisation of monopolies, and all the other topics which are so much in the air at present. Little coteries of cultured and thoughtful men and women exist who meet and discuss and discourse on their "enthusiasm for humanity," the importance of being not a capitalist and other themes. Mr. Donald Mackinnon, the new leader of the Opposition in the State Assembly, is a wealthy and cultivated Radical, a barrister by profession, and he is the latest exponent of the new creed. To him what may termed the "upper ten" among the Socialists look for light and leading. But, of course, the commercial classes are anti-Socialists to a man and woman.

The Scriptural Campaign League.

Nothing can be done nowadays without a league. The religious education in State schools has been a vexed question in every Australian State for 30 years past. The above-named league has sprung up for the purpose of introducing picked lessons from Scripture into the daily curriculum of the free scholars of our State schools. It was a tangled topic 30 years ago when the present Education Act was framed; it is a still more exasperatingly controversial stumbling-block to-day. For every denomination has its say. The end of the matter for the present will be the decision of the referendum which is to be submitted to the electors at the oncoming State elections. If the majority favour the introduction of the lessons they will be introduced. At the same time it is pointed out that the referendum, being the proposal of Mr. Bent, the State Premier himself, without the sanction of Parliament, is illegal. The whole trouble is that the minority, which is always dissatisfied with every arrangement made for religious instruction, is the Roman Catholic body, which is one-fifth of the whole population. And no question can be considered finally disposed of if it leaves a minority dissatisfied.

Sir Reginald Talbot.

Yet another Governor is to be accorded a public welcome to our shores in a few days. The new man has come in place of Sir G. Sydenham Clarke, our State Governor, who left us early this year. Sir Reginald is the son of the Earl of Shrewsbury and has had a distinguished military career, serving in the campaign of '84 in the Soudan, where he was in command of the camel corps. Lady Talbot, it is prophesied, will be a great success. It is no secret that a popular wife is a sine qua non with the Colonial office, for an applicant for the position of Colonial Governor.

The Mail Contracts.

Commercial people are greatly uneasy about the prospect of irregular mails under the proposed poundage system. The British Government has contracted with the P. and O. Company to carry the mails here, and Mr. Deakin has stated that in order to secure the prompt and regular exchange of mails after the expiration of the present contract, the Postmaster-General intended favourably to consider any proposals that might be made for a suitable contract, to alternate with the contract entered into by the Government of Great Britain, for a continuance of the existing fortnightly ser-

vice at present being carried on by the P. and O. Company; or, failing such a proposal, to make, as the only alternative, the best arrangement possible for the carriage of mails by suitable steamers leaving Australia.

The Navigation Bill.

Our absolute right to our own coastal trade is the text on which the whole of the new Shipping Bill now in its second reading in the Senate depends. The object is, as much as possible, to give all the interstate trade to local shipping houses, by imposing conditions which the British shipowner cannot compete with against the competition of his rivals. Westralia on account of its distance and inaccessibility by rail is excluded from the conditions. Opponents of the measure, led by Senator Sir J. H. Symon, describe it as an act "which in a circuitous, furtive stealthy way, is intended to bar British shipping from our coasts." But it is merely an exposition of the policy of which the "white ocean" idea is such a prominent factor.

The Felton Bequest.

A munificent bequest has been made to the national gallery of Victoria by the will of Mr. Alfred Felton, who lately died, leaving half a million of money. The testator, who was a partner in the firm of Felton, Grimwade & Co., was a noted lover of art and possessed a fine collection of pictures made during his long life. Having no family ties he has left the bulk of his fortune to public institutions and among them, £5,000 a year in perpetuity to the trustees of the National Gallery for the purchase of pictures. Where these future acquisitions shall be stored is already agitating the public mind, for although we have fine picture galleries in the Public Library buildings in Swanston St. they are already nearly full. Over every picture bought for the gallery a fierce discussion is bound to ensue. In the past fancy prices and an overwhelming amount of wall space have been given for dull uninteresting historical scenes and landscapes of no great importance.

LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

22nd April.

The Budget Speech.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has retrieved his failure of the beginning of the session. His first Budget displays no financial genius; indeed it is essentially a commonplace Budget; but the new Chancellor of the Exchequer won well-deserved compliments from both sides of the House for the lucidity and attractiveness of his exposition of the nation's accounts. It is readily acknowledged, too, that he has adhered rigidly to the Prime Minister's oft-repeated promise that there shall be no attempt during the present Parliament to interfere with the Free Trade principles upon which our tariff system is at present based. The extreme partisan may of course contend that the extra tax on tea has been put on in order that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's "Right Honourable relative" may take it off again with a flourish of trumpets when he imposes his tax on corn; but it is difficult to see what tax he could have imposed which would not have been open to some such objection,

since in view of the new Licensing Bill which was to be introduced next day he dared not offend the "trade" by increasing the beer duty.

The New Taxes.

It was by no means an enviable position in which Mr. Chamberlain *fits* was placed. For the first time for many years a deficit on ordinary income and expenditure had to be acknowledged and met. Last year's expenditure exceeded the income by close upon 5½ million pounds; and the estimates for the year upon which we have just entered gave promise, on the present basis of taxation, of a deficit of nearly four millions. The City had shown itself strongly opposed to a suspension of the Sinking Fund, even supposing that Mr. Austen Chamberlain had been disposed to adopt this course. He decided therefore to meet the realised deficit by appropriating a short loan of three millions which has just been repaid by the Transvaal, a million pounds' worth of unclaimed dividends, and a million and a-half of accumulated balances in the exchequer. The existence of these sums may be traced directly or indirectly to the fact that the loans raised for the war were rather in excess of the requirements, and properly the greater part ought to be appropriated to the Sinking Fund; but it is only to this problematical extent that the Sinking Fund is interfered with. To meet the promised deficit Mr. Austen Chamberlain adds a penny to the income tax, twopence a pound to the duty on tea, and increases the taxes on cigars, cigarettes, and some kinds of tobacco. The increase of the income tax can hardly be reconciled with a recent pronouncement of the Finance Minister as to what this tax should be in times of peace; but he can fairly claim that his hands are tied by Mr. Balfour's fiscal promises. Of course the tobacco trade vows that it is ruined; and there is a fierce outcry in India about the tea duty.

The Licensing Bill.

In other respects it has been an interesting week in the Commons, for on Wednesday the Licensing Bill—the *pièce de résistance* of the Session—was introduced by the Home Secretary, and on the same night there was a hot debate over the constitution of the Royal Commission on Ritualism. The Licensing Bill bears signs of having been modified in deference to the protests of the temperance section of the Unionist party and the Bishops. It does not give the "trade" nearly as much as it hoped for, and it modifies only to a slight extent the power of the magistrates to refuse the renewal of licenses on public grounds. The compensation which publicans are to receive when the licenses are refused for no fault of theirs is to come out of a fund raised by an impost on the trade itself, and the Quarter Sessions will now have the sole right to refuse licenses on public grounds. Hitherto the Brewster Sessions had the power of refusal, but as their action was subject to an appeal to the Quarter Sessions, to whom they will even now be able to make recommendations, the change effected in this respect does not seem very great. The subject bristles with difficulties, and it is hard to say what will be the fate of the measure in Committee; but I think it is sure to pass. The publicans will grumble, but they will recognise that this is the most they can hope to get and that it is infinitely more than they could ever get from a Liberal Government.

Ritual.

On the Ritual Question the "Protestants" declare that the constitution of the Royal Commission proves that the object of the Government is simply to shelve the question; and whether that is the intention or not that will probably be the effect. To the complaint that the "Protestants" were not represented on the commission Mr. Balfour replied that every member of it is a Protestant. It was a fair retort though it may fairly be replied that the extreme section of the High Church party repudiate the name of Protestant. However, if the ultra-Protestants are not represented on the body over which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will preside neither are the extremists on the other side—men of the type of Lord Halifax. Moreover Mr. Balfour frankly declares that his aim is not to rake up and emphasise doctrinal differences, but to deal with actual breaches of the law by clergymen in their services. There is something to be said for the objection raised by some nonconformists that the Commission consists entirely of professed churchmen. So long as the church is "established," they urge, it is in a sense the church of the whole nation and the church of every member of that nation, whatever his religious views.

The Sunken Submarine.

At last after many trying weeks of waiting Submarine A I has been raised, and its heroic victims have been laid to rest with all naval honours. The inquest has been completed, and we know all that we shall ever know of the cause of the disaster. It was clear enough, even before the vessel was raised, indeed it was explained very clearly by the Earl of Selbourne, last Saturday and the inquiry has fully confirmed his statement. It was clear from the nature of the injury to the Submarine that she must have attempted to dive into deep water just as the Berwick Castle was upon her, and as only the conning tower was struck it is evident that the doomed boat only failed to save herself by some three seconds; it may therefore safely be concluded that Lieutenant Churchill was watching so anxiously in the direction from which he expected the approach of a cruiser engaged in the manoeuvres that he delayed too long to scan the whole horizon by means of the periscope, and thus failed to see the Berwick Castle till just too late. The only consolation is that the shock of the collision must have stunned all on board, and that they were drowned without recovering consciousness, and were thus spared a lingering death.

Triumph of the Mother-in-Law.

By a very singular coincidence Mr. Justice Lawrance has had during the past week to try two cases in succession in which damages for libel or slander have been sought from a mother-in-law—cases which have throughout born a remarkable similarity. In each instance the wife sided with her mother against her husband; in each case the wife rebelled—in one case by rushing out of the Court, and in the other case by tears—against the exposure of her married life, which counsel for the husband tried to extract, and in each case with such success that not only did she put an end to the cross-examination, but obtained from the jury an immediate verdict for her mother. And in each instance the judge not only endorsed the action of the jury, but expressed his surprise that the jury had not stopped the case before. Some of the newspapers have drawn from this coincidence the inference that the

SUMMARY OF GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE, FOREIGN, MARCH QUARTER.

	1901.		1903.		1902.	
	No. of Houses.	Rental Assessment.	No. of Houses.	Rental Assessment.	No. of Houses.	Rental Assessment.
		\$		\$		\$
Central District	13,339	3,042,842	13,679	2,816,573	13,766	2,491,031
Northern do.	13,431	1,334,090	13,187	1,059,624	13,068	977,428
Eastern do.	9,770	618,349	9,735	531,487	9,797	513,706
Western do.	7,501	526,592	6,765	381,451	6,444	301,881
Total	44,041	5,521,873	43,366	4,789,135	43,075	4,284,046
Occupied by Natives	42,044	5,119,264	41,321	4,550,465	40,921	4,048,546
do. „ Foreigners...	865	179,709	867	146,120	817	129,701
Unoccupied	1,132	222,900	1,178	92,550	1,337	105,799
Total	44,041	5,521,873	43,366	4,789,135	43,075	4,284,046
Tax collected @ 10%		74,359		69,491		61,176
Central District		31,544		26,034		23,966
Northern do.		14,856		12,887		12,63
Eastern do.		11,247		18,985		7,105
Western do.						
Total		132,06		117,397		104,410

A. JOHNSFORD,
Overseer of Taxes.

THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

The last meeting of the session was held on Thursday night in the Union Church Hall, when Mr. Donald Mennie gave his lecture on "Gaslight Papers," with demonstrations. A number of photographs were tastefully arranged showing the different results obtainable on different papers and by varying the developer to suit the subject. The Chairman, Dr. Reid, introduced Mr. Mennie, who said—

The printing of negatives on gaslight papers—properly speaking development papers—is rapidly becoming the most popular of all the printing processes now in vogue. The reasons for this are not far to seek. In gaslight papers are embodied all the luxuries of printing with none of the drawbacks. Prints are easily made, with a minimum of time and labour, and with the great advantage that the dark room, which is generally too hot or too cold and nearly always ill-smelling, is dispensed with, and we can make our prints with perfect ease and comfort in full gaslight. We can produce more prints in an hour with any ordinary gaslight paper than we could in many hours with printing-out paper. We can obtain good prints from negatives that would yield but indifferent results with other processes. We have our choice of several grades of surface, and a number of colours can be obtained in developing, besides the beautiful black and white results generally produced; and, if the prints are thoroughly fixed and washed, the results are beyond question.

The mere making of good prints on gaslight paper needs little explanation, and good results can be readily obtained by following strictly the printed directions enclosed with each packet of paper.

The great mistake that most amateurs make is in sticking to one grade of gaslight paper only, the paper chosen being invariably the contrasty variety, giving hard results, and this is evidenced by the number of "soot-and-whitewash" prints in evidence. With weak, thin negatives and those lacking in contrast a paper that will emphasise contrast is undoubtedly the best to use, but where delicacy and detail are required a paper specially made for soft results should be chosen.

Any developer that will develop plates may be used for developing gaslight papers, such as metol-quinol, amidol, rodinol, edinol, and even pyro. The combination of metol with hydrokinone is the developer in general use, and it is undoubtedly the most satisfactory, giving fine blue-black tones.

Mr. Mennie then proceeded to illustrate his lecture with experiments. Choosing an ordinary, properly exposed negative he proceeded to show the different results obtainable under different treatment and on various papers. His method of bringing up denser portions of a negative by developing locally with cotton-wool soaked in developer, or only developing the parts required although the whole had been exposed—specially suitable for printing postcards—was most instructive and apparently easy. The selection of paper suited to the particular negative to be printed from was seen to be essential, good prints being obtained from both the thinnest and hardest negatives by the use of contrasty or soft papers. Different tints, from dense black to light brown, were produced by varying the exposure and development, and the necessity of choosing a tint suited to the picture was clearly shown in the photographs on view.

Dr. Reid conveyed the thanks of the Society to Mr. Mennie for the thorough manner in which he had treated the subject both in his lecture and in the subsequent demonstrations, and for the many beautiful views bearing on it that were exhibited.

It was announced that the first excursion of the season would take place on Saturday next, leaving Shanghai by the 2.40 p.m. train for Chiangwan, conducted by the Secretary, Mr. Longhurst. We hear that a trip to the native city is shortly to take place which, under proper guidance, should be productive of some most interesting studies.

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The annual meeting of this Company was held at the office 13A, Canton Road, on Friday afternoon. There were present Mr. John Ford (Chairman), Mr. J. A. Wattie (Managing Director), Mr. G. Mooser, Mr. A. R. Leake, and several Chinese agents and shareholders.

The notice of meeting was read and the minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed.

The Chairman—As the Report and Accounts have been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, take them as read. In moving the adoption of the accounts for the year, I may say I feel more than ordinary satisfaction in meeting you with the statement such as we are able to present, showing the transactions of the Company for this past year. The accounts before you demonstrate that the expectations expressed at previous meetings have been fully realised. I am pleased to point out the following increases during the year:—Our Income increased over last year 44 per cent; our reserve 74 per cent; our assets 77 per cent; and insurance in force by over 62 per cent. In considering the above increase it is gratifying to note that in Shanghai our business increased from 338 cases last year to 850 in this, an increase of 151 per cent, which shows the standing

of the Company at home; of course, meaning Shanghai. As you will notice, our assets and insurance in force now reach the millions, and at our next meeting I hope to point out that our income and reserve have also reached this figure. I am pleased to take this opportunity to express our appreciation of the work done by our representatives in all parts of the field, and to whom our success is largely due. Before moving the adoption of the accounts I would be pleased to answer any questions you may have to ask.

Mr. Wattie seconded the adoption of the report and pointed out some other directions in which the business of the Company had increased. The income had increased by Tls. 872 per day, while expenses had decreased by 5 per cent. There was an increase in the assets and a decrease both in the death claims and expenses, showing very good prospects before the Company. The income for April, the first month of the present year's working, was Tls. 62,000, while for the same month last year it was only Tls. 39,000, showing an increase already of Tls. 23,000. For April and May last year the income was Tls. 1,137,000; this year up to date it was Tls. 1,205,000. Therefore the outlook was that the advance this year would be even greater than that of previous years. He endorsed all that had been said by the Chairman as to the good work done by the representatives and agents, to whom much of the success of the Company was due.

The report and accounts were then adopted.

The Chairman said that after mature consideration the Directors had decided this year that it was possible to pay a dividend of one tael per share, equal to 10 per cent. Hitherto they had paid 8 per cent only, but this year they were in a better position. Of course, it would be possible to pay a still larger dividend, but the Directors decided to abide by their old resolution to build up the Company and not increase the dividends until they had arrived at what they considered a very substantial position. He moved that a dividend of 10 per cent be paid.

Mr. Tsao seconded and the motion was carried.

The Chairman referred to the death of Mr. Eastlack, which occurred before he had completed the audit of the Company's accounts. The Directors had therefore asked M. A. R. Leake to complete the audit, and he had done so. This required confirmation by the shareholders.

Mr. G. Mooser seconded and the action of the directors was approved.

The Chairman proposed, Mr. Mooser seconded and it was carried: "That Mr. Leake be elected auditor for the ensuing year."

On the motion of Mr. Wattie, seconded by Mr. Mooser, Mr. John Ford was re-elected a director for the ensuing year.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants would be issued on the 31st July and the 1st January, 1905.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are admirably adapted for curing diseases incidental to females. At different periods of life women are subject to complaints which require a peculiar medicine; and it is now an indisputable fact that there is nothing so suitable for complaints of this nature as Holloway's Pills. For all the debilitating disorders incidental to the sex, and in every contingency perilous to the life and health of women—youthful or aged, married or single—they are a safe and reliable remedy. Their purifying qualities render them invaluable to females of all ages. They are searching and cleansing, yet invigorating; a few doses will speedily remove irregularities in the system, and thereby establish health on a sound and firm basis.

Before the meeting terminated Mr. Mooser referred to the successful directing of the Company by Mr. Wattie, and, on behalf of the agents, thanked the managing director for his invariable courtesy and unflinching desire to help the representatives in their work. He mentioned that he had been so impressed himself with the prospects before the Company that at the earliest opportunity he invested \$5,000 gold in shares.

The Chairman seconded the complimentary vote of thanks and Mr. Wattie having expressed his acknowledgment, an adjournment was made to an adjoining room, where entertainment of another kind was offered.

THE SHANGHAI RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Annual Spring Meeting.

The annual Spring meeting of the above Association was held on Saturday and Sunday; some competitors also shooting yesterday morning. The competitions were held under Bisley rules, the weather being beautifully fine, though it was not good shooting light. The entries were very good and 36 competitors took part; the entrance fees just covering the cost of ammunition. The thanks of the members of the Association are due to the donors of the prizes for their generosity and to the Committee for their energy and enterprise in promoting the competitions. The Committee was as follows:—Major Watson, Major W. D. Little, Capt. Boisragon, Messrs. G. V. T. Marshall, G. E. Stewart, T. H. U. Aldridge, C. Dewing, J. Bourke, Charles Hill (Secretary), and Sergt.-Major Rundle.

At 6.30 a.m. on Saturday firing commenced for the Astor Cup at 300 yds. range and Metropole Cup at 200 yds. range; and the scores made in these competitions also counting for the Monthly Cups. On Saturday afternoon at 2 p.m. firing was continued in these competitions at 500 yds. range for the Metropole Cup and 600 yds. for the Astor Cup. On Sunday at 6.45 a.m. the competition was held for the Central Cup at 700 and 800 yds. ranges, and at 9.30 a.m. the Chung Wo Cup was shot for. Some of those competitors who were unable to shoot on Sunday were allowed to shoot off yesterday morning.

Mr. J. Bourke was the winner of the Grand Aggregate Prize in "A" Class, with a score of 249; Mr. A. Dahl in "B" Class, with 233; and Mr. F. B. Pitcairn in "C" Class, with 207.

J. LLEWELLYN & CO., LIMITED.

Annual Meeting.

The fifteenth Annual General Meeting of the above Company was held in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms on Friday. The following shareholders were present:—Messrs. H. J. Such (Chairman), C. W. Wrightson, A. McLeod (Directors), P. Marshall, E. O. Arbutnot, M. Wolff, Robertson, A. H. Brooks, and P. F. Lavers (Secretary).

The secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman—The accounts having been in your hands for some time, I presume that they may be taken as read. The amount of charges is \$467.32 more than last year, and to this must be added the sum of \$300 medical fees, which rightly belongs to this

account. The year 1903 bore the cost of an outward passage for a new assistant, and also of a sum paid to Mr. Allan instead of giving him the passage home to which he was entitled. It is satisfactory to see that while in 1902 we owed the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China \$18,311.78, at the end of 1903 we had a credit balance of \$1,256.04. As shown by the accounts the claim on the Chinese Government was reduced by payments to \$3,042.69; at this time the amount is reduced to \$1,340.57 by the recent payment of \$1,702.12. The value of the stock is some \$11,000 less than the preceding year, and this is due to all drugs showing the slightest sign of depreciation having been rejected, and the sale at low prices of certain articles which were in small demand and not improving by age. The book debts outstanding are some \$2,000 less, and every effort is being made to further reduce the amount, which is much larger than it ought to be. I shall be pleased to answer any questions.

There being no questions the following resolutions were proposed and carried *nam. con.* :—

1.—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. McLeod—That the report and accounts as presented be accepted and passed.

2.—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. C. W. Wrightson—That a dividend of \$7 per share be paid.

3.—Proposed by Mr. Wolff, seconded by Mr. Arbutnot—That Mr. McLeod be re-elected a director.

4.—Proposed by Mr. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Wolff—That Mr. George R. Wingrove be re-elected auditor for the ensuing year.

The Chairman—That is all the business before the meeting. Dividend warrants will be posted to-morrow.

WEEKS & CO., LD.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders in Weeks & Co., Ltd. was held at 1 Yuenmingyuen Road on Monday. There were present Mr. W. D. Little (Chairman), Messrs. G. Peace, W. H. Poate, and T. E. Trueman (Directors), Mr. S. H. R. H. Thomas, Mr. C. E. Pearson, Mr. E. Wheen, Mr. A. R. Leake (Auditor), and Mr. A. H. Brooks (Secretary). The shares represented numbered 10,270.

The Chairman:—Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I presume they may be taken as read. Turning to accounts, I would observe that the short campaign of seven months has brought about a less favourable statement of accounts than would probably have appeared had we been running for a full twelve months. Closing the account on 29th February is desirable for stock-taking, but has some disadvantages; for instance, it shows up our indebtedness to the Bank in a somewhat unfavourable light. Our overdraft at that date was on trading account, Tls. 62,785.59; this large amount was brought about by the bills for winter season's goods having been practically all met, but the accounts against sales take some time to collect. On the 28th instant our overdraft was Tls. 38,348.03 and will be gradually further reduced. I may say that the general business of the store, both here and in Hankow, has not only been maintained but is increasing. The item of \$1,166.78 for bad and doubtful debts is less than 1 per cent; on our turnover every precaution is taken to prevent loss, but it is impossible to wholly eliminate it. I should be glad to see some steps taken by retail traders to militate against the losses sustained by them under this heading.

Property Account.—As leases fall in, this account may be expected to improve, as is the case with 33, Kiangse Road, which is being now altered for a store and has been let at an enhanced rent. We may also hope to get money at a lower rate of interest than 8 per cent which we are now paying on Tls. 150,000. If this amount could have been obtained at 7 per cent as expected, more than half the loss now shown on this account would not have been incurred; cost of alterations has also been charged to working account, which might have been debited to capital account. I can only repeat what is stated in the Report, that your Directors are of opinion that this purchase will eventually be of great benefit to the Company. I shall be glad to answer any questions or to hear any suggestions from shareholders.

There were no questions and the following resolutions were then put and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. W. H. Poate: That the report and accounts as presented be passed and that a dividend of 70 cents per share for the seven months ended the 29th February 1904 be paid.

Proposed by Mr. Peace, seconded by Mr. Pearson: That Mr. W. D. Little be re-elected a director.

Proposed by Mr. When, seconded by Mr. Peace: That Mr. A. R. Leake be re-elected auditor.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants would be ready next day.

THE CHINA MISSIONARY ALLIANCE. SHANGHAI BRANCH.

The third annual meeting was held at the Union Church Lecture Hall on Monday afternoon, 30th May. The business mainly consisted in the presentation of reports for the year from the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, and the election of officers for the Local Branch, and of three members to the Executive Committee of the China Missionary Alliance in place of those retiring in rotation. The chief items of interest mentioned in the Secretary's statement were contained in a communication from the Secretary of the Alliance, reporting:

(1) That a series of "Rules for the Regulation of Mission Work in China," prepared by the Waiwupu, had been brought to the notice of the Executive Committee, and that they had enquired of the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking and the British and American Ministers if they had any official knowledge of the suggestion. Their reply was that the proposed rules had not been presented to them for consideration, and that their consent to such regulations would not be obtained without means being first given for an expression of missionary opinion thereupon: and

(2) The efforts of the Executive Committee to obtain statistics of missionary work in China.

The present membership of the Shanghai Branch is 100.

The following were elected officers of the Local Branch for the year 1904-5:—

Dr. A. P. Parker.....President.
Rev. E. Box.....Vice-President.
Mr. C. W. Douglass...Treasurer.
Mr. J. N. Hayward...Secretary.
Revs. Dr. A. P. Parker, J. W. Stevenson, and D. Willard Lyon were elected to fill

the vacancies on the Executive Committee of the Alliance, which now consists of Revs. W. N. Bittin, G. H. Bondfield, W. A. Cornaby, G. F. Fitch, W. H. Lacy, D. W. Lyon, J. B. Ost, A. P. Parker, and J. W. Stevenson.

Martyrs' Memorial.—The following Resolution was adopted:—

That this Branch of the China Missionary Alliance most heartily endorses the proposal that a Martyrs' Memorial be erected in Shanghai and earnestly supports the appeal of the Secretary to the churches in the home-lands.

THE SHANGHAI ELECTRIC AND ASBESTOS CO., LD.

First Annual Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the above Company was held at 4, Peking Road on the 31st ult.

There were present Messrs. W. D. Little (Chairman), W. C. Murray, L. C. B. Edmondston, W. Wilmer, F. Kennedy, E. W. Clements, J. P. Lowe, J. Frost, J. Magill, Arthur J. Watson, J. C. Quick, H. Browett (Legal Adviser), G. W. King, J. R. Michael, and John Ford.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands for some days I presume we may follow the usual custom, and take them as read. I have but few comments to make on the accounts. This is the first year of the company. We propose to pay our shareholders 8 per cent, and if you pass our appropriations we will write off the whole of the flotation expenses, also 10 per cent off furniture, fixtures, etc., and a substantial sum off the book value of the launch Electra, which vessel will then stand in our books at the modest sum of \$4,500. It is not usual in companies of this kind to publish the working account for the benefit of competitors, but if any shareholder wishes to satisfy himself that the books have been kept properly, they are open for his inspection upon application to the Secretary. Our expenses for rent of premises and salaries and wages, have been heavy items. We have considered it advisable to have good offices and show rooms in a convenient locality, and also an adequate staff. I trust that the shareholders who have given the Company business have found that staff efficient. The head of one of the largest shipping concerns told me recently that the work done for his firm by the company was good. (Applause.) You will observe that the auditor certifies that all our book debts appear to be good, with a slight exception. This exception is an amount of a little over \$100, but as we carry forward to the new account \$1,810.56 there seems ample provision for this doubtful debt, should we, as seems probable, fail to collect same. I shall be glad to answer any questions, or hear any suggestions.

Mr. Wilmer said that he did not rise for the purpose of criticising the balance sheet. He fully recognised that the Company had had difficulties to contend with during the first year, and one of these difficulties, the competition of the Council, was now done away with. He did not doubt that the Company had a very good future before it. The net profits during the year had been roughly

speaking about 14 per cent of the capital, out of which the shareholders were only going to receive 8 per cent. The rest seemed to be absorbed in writing off formation expenses, and part of the cost of the launch and furniture, and the Auditor's and Directors' fees. It seemed to him scarcely necessary to write off such large amounts in the first year. He thought that the shareholders might have a little more out of the profits. He realised that the Directors' proposal placed the company in a better position for the future, but he would suggest that they should write off a little less and pay a little larger dividend.

The Chairman said that he could sympathise to a certain extent with Mr. Wilmer. At the same time he thought that it was most desirable to strengthen the company as far as possible. If the company paid 8 per cent in its first year the shareholders should be fairly satisfied. He might mention that at present the launch was not insured, and if it was sunk it would be absolutely necessary to replace it. A suggestion had been made to the board that the boat ought to be insured for half its value. As regards the suggestion to increase the dividend he was afraid that according to the Memorandum of the Articles of Association (p. 42 §146) this could not be done. No larger dividend could be declared than directed by the directors of the company, but the company in general meeting could declare a smaller dividend. He was sorry to see that there was any dissatisfaction.

Mr. E. W. Clements said that he thought that when the company paid a dividend of 8 per cent the Directors were justified in carrying forward about Tls. 2,000.

The following resolutions were then put to the meeting, and carried *nem. con.*:

1.—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. W. C. Murray:—That the report now presented, together with the accounts, be approved and adopted.

2.—Proposed by Mr. Edmondston, seconded by Capt. Lowe:—That Mr. John Ford, the retiring Director, be re-elected.

3.—Proposed by Mr. Wilmer, seconded by Mr. E. W. Clements:—That Mr. A. R. Leake be reappointed auditor for the current year.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants would be posted on the next day.

Captain Lowe suggested that in a harbour like Shanghai, where there was so much shipping it would be safer to insure the launch for its full value.

The Chairman pointed out that the rate for insuring up to its full value was 5 per cent, while for insuring half the value the rate was only 4 per cent. If the company bore half the risk therefore it would cost Tls. 80 instead of Tls. 200 for the premium.

Capt. Lowe said that he was content to leave the matter in the hands of the Directors.

The health and vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated, but through any cause detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."—*The Humanitarian*. In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, pimples and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitation and substitutions.

Reports.

HOTEL DES
COLONIES CO., LD.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Directors beg to submit for the information of Shareholders the annexed duly audited statement of the Company's accounts to the 31st March, 1904.

The net profit, after paying all fees and expenses caused by the severance of Mr. Pilatte's connection with the Company, amounts to Tls. 15,555.60. Of this sum the Directors propose to pay a Dividend of 3½ per cent at Exchange 75.00 on Shareholders' Capital, absorbing a

sum of Tls. 7,875.00
To write off to the Sinking
Fund 7,000.00
To carry forward 680.60

Tls. 15,555.60

The Sinking Fund: Tls. 6,986.41:—will then amount to Tls. 13,986.41 which is invested in first-class securities.

Directors.—Mr. C. Paurel retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.
Auditor:—Mr. A. R. Leake, who has audited the accounts for the past year, offers himself for re-election.

L. R. BURKHARDT,
Chairman.

Shanghai, 4th May, 1904.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year
ended 31st March, 1904.

Dr.	Tls. cts.
To Depreciation on Fixtures and Furniture	604.8
„ Rue du Consulat rent account	91.40
„ Directors' and Auditor's fees	1,824.33
„ Bad Debts account	1,586.38
„ L. W. Pilatte's travelling account	1,914.60
„ Balance	15,555.60
Tls.	21,576.51

Cr.	Tls. cts.
By Balance brought forward ...	1,496.69
„ Exchange account	95.85
„ Guest advance account	14.36
„ Interest account	320.76
„ Transfer fees account	15.19
„ Working account	13,497.66
Tls.	21,576.51

BALANCE SHEET.

Liabilities.	Tls. cts.
Sundry Crs. Account (including Directors and Audt. fees) ...	9,700.86
Capital Account (9,000 Shares at Tls. 25.00 fully paid up) ...	225,000.00
Undivided Dividends Account	273.00
Sinking Fund Account	6,986.41
Profit and Loss Account	15,555.60
Tls.	257,515.87

Assets.

	Tls. cts.
Hotel and Annex Lease Account	87,500.00
Good-will Account	100,000.00
Cash on Hand	317.09
Cash at H. and S. Bank	6,574.58
Stocks on Hand (Wine, Provisions, and Cigars, etc.) ...	4,196.55
Sundry Dr. Account	9,467.74
Fire Insurance (unexpired)	216.66
Furniture Account (1/4/1902) ...	40,000.00
Furniture Addition since	87,257.66
Tls.	35,443.25

Investments Account	
31 Shanghai Land Investment	
Debts of Tls. 100.00 ...	3,000.00
38 Shanghai Gas Co.'s New	
Debts of Tls. 100.00 ...	3,800.00
70 Shan Tai and Hongkew	
Wharf Debts of Tls. 100.00 ...	7,000.00
Tls.	257,515.87

I hereby certify that I have examined the above Accounts and find them to be in accordance with the Books of the Company, and the books of the Company disclose the true Assets and Liabilities as at 31st March, 1904.

All my requirements as Auditor have been met and complied with. I have examined the books and find same in order. I have carefully examined the Book Debts and have written off all Bad and Doubtful Debts.

ARTHUR R. LEAKE,
Chartered Accountant } Auditor.
Shanghai, 2nd May, 1904.

THE
SHANGHAI ELECTRIC
AND ASBESTOS CO.,
LIMITED.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Directors have now the pleasure to submit their Report and Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st March, 1904.

An interim Dividend of 4 per cent was declared and paid in November last, on 3,620 Shares—after deducting this amount and also Directors' and Auditor's Fees, there remains at credit of Profit and Loss Account \$8,833.04 which the Directors recommend should be divided in the following manner:—

To pay a final Dividend of 4 per cent making 8 per cent for the year	\$4,000.00
To write off Formation Expenses	1,694.15
To write off Furniture, Fixtures and Iron Godown	428.33
To write off Steam Launch "Electra"	900.00
To carry forward to new account	1,810.56
\$	8,833.04

Shares—The full number of Shares to complete the Capital have been taken up.

Directors—In accordance with the Articles of Association Mr. John Ford retires, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Auditor—Mr. Arthur R. Leake A. C. A., retires, but offers himself for re-election.

W. D. LITTLE,
Chairman.

Shanghai, 23rd May, 1904.

BALANCE SHEET on the 31st March, 1904.

Cr.	
Liabilities.	
March, 31st 1904.	\$
To Capital,—4,000 Shares of	
\$25 each	100,000.00
„ Bills Payable	41,342.55
„ Sundry Creditors	16,307.35
„ Consignments	7,586.49
\$	165,236.39
„ Balance, Profit and Loss	
Account	8,833.04
\$	174,069.43

Dr.	
Assets.	
March, 31st 1904.	\$
By Cash at Bank	17,131.82
„ Cash in Hand	300.00
„ Stocks on 31-3-04	99,209.78
„ Sundry Debtors	42,272.11
„ Goods in Transit	4,033.24
„ Furniture, Fixtures and	
Iron Godowns	4,028.33
„ Steam Launch, "Electra" ..	5,400.00
„ Formation Charges	1,694.15
\$	174,069.43

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
on the 31st March, 1904

Dr.	\$
21st Nov. 1903—	
To Interim Dividend of 4% ...	3,620.00
31st Mar. 1904—	
To Auditor's Fee	250.00
„ Directors' Fees	1,200.00
„ Balance, being net profit for year after payment of Interim Dividend	8,833.04
\$	13,903.04

Cr.	\$
31st Mar. 1904—	
By Balance of Working Account	13,819.45
„ Premium on Shares Sold ...	83.59
\$	13,903.04

„ Balance	8,833.04
W. C. MURRAY, } Directors.	
JOHN FORD, }	

W. W. CLIFFORD,
Secretary.

I hereby certify that I have examined the above Balance Sheet and find it to be in accordance with the Books and Accounts of the Company.

The Sundry Debtors, with a slight exception, are all good.

ARTHUR R. LEAKE,
Chartered Accountant.
Shanghai, 20th May, 1904.

Amusements.

THE ORGAN RECITAL
AT UNION CHURCH.

The first recital on the new organ by Mr. Ernest Hall took place on Wednesday evening, and those present came away fully persuaded that Mr. Hall's manipulation of the organ is quite as good as his piano playing. Mr. Hall's name is now so well known among the music-loving public that the mention of it is sure to attract a large audience, and in this case there was no exception to this rule. The Church was well filled, and the only complaint heard was that the recital was too short. There was a short service before the recital, conducted by the Rev. Nelson Bitton. The programme opened with Bach's Prelude and Fugue in C Minor, which was much enjoyed. The next piece—Variations on Haydn's Austrian Hymn—was exquisite, but perhaps Mr. Hall's playing was given its fullest scope in Mendelssohn's Sonata No. 1 in F minor. Mr. H. R. H. Thomas then sang Barri's beautiful song "Rock of Ages." Lemare's Romance and Andantino in D flat was the next organ piece and the Andantino especially was much enjoyed. Then Mr. Hall

played Grison's Communion, and as a finale he gave Meyerbeer's Coronation March from Le Prophète. This piece showed the power of the new organ, which has fully justified all anticipations formed of it. It is certain that it could not be in more capable hands.

SPORT.

CUSTOMS CO., S. V. C. v.
H. M. S. ROSARIO.

A Return Match between the Customs Company and a team from H. M. S. Rosario was shot off on Wednesday afternoon the 25th instant, on the Rifle Range, and resulted in a win for the Volunteers.

The match conditions were:—

Nine men a side, the lowest score to be counted out: 7 shots and one sighter each at 200, 500, and 600 yards. Bisley targets and scoring.

The scores are appended.

CUSTOMS COMPANY, S. V. C.

	200	500	600	Tl.
yds.	yds.	yds.		
L.-Corpl. Green	30	31	25	86
Lieut. Innocent	29	30	23	82
Priv. Antoncich	31	24	26	81
" Taylor	27	19	27	73
Sergt. Child	24	24	23	71
Priv. Swanstrom	27	20	23	70
L.-Corpl. Sherman	26	24	17	67
" Raeburn	27	28	10	65
	221	200	174	595

Counted out—

Sergt. Kidd 27 | 15 | 10 | 52 |

H. M. S. ROSARIO.

Mr. Way, Gunner ...	33	29	22	84
Mr. Clark, Surgeon...	28	28	27	83
H. Evitt, P.O.I.	30	26	25	81
E. Cooter, Chief-				
Stoker	24	27	25	76
H. Miles, A.B.	25	28	22	75
A. Burton, Ship's				
Corporal	25	28	16	69
Captain Vivian	21	29	17	67
F. Odds, Chief				
Stoker	26	13	13	52
	212	208	167	587

Counted out—F.Hir-

ton, P.O.I. 24 | 16 | 12 | 52 |

Sportsman's Gun Club.

On Sunday the Schultz's Cup was competed for with the following result:—

Machado—	1110111111111110010110011—19
Derby—	0111111111012101111021010—19
Schwarz—	12110121020121121210010—19
Nazer—	0111211100112101111210001—18
Evans—	1211020101011101012111012—18
Fiske—	1121121220001021110100201—17
Collingwood—	1111001002222012010012121—17
Quelch—	1111112000102111200110101—17
Gibson—	1020112021120101021101011—17
Oliveira—	2010021101001001112001111—15

Two others competed. By the handicap the cup was won by Mr. Schwarz for the second time. This was followed by a

match between teams of 5 men for 5 cups, one team using Parker guns, and the other team Greener guns. This resulted in a win for the Parker Team by 16 targets as appears by the following scores:—

PARKER TEAM.

Derby	01110111101111011111
	1212111111121111111—36
Bell	11121100211011111110
	00111111111111111001—32
Gibson	01110111110011011122
	0211111012011201201—30
Collingwood	01220011211110101011
	02110221212121211100—30
Quelch	22011101010100010101
	11111001111111111110—28

GREENER TEAM.

Machado	10121001111100111121
	2111212101111102122—33
Kent	11011102110021121220
	110201101121112120202—30
Boyd	1211200021200201121
	10001101110110111111—28
Evans	100210101011011121000
	10210111100021101111—26
Nazer	00011211111100100200
	20201101100100101111—23

156

140

The Gun Club.

On Sunday a cup presented by Mr. Kronenberg was shot for. Major Watson tied with Mr. Frank Fearon. The tie was shot off, leaving Mr. Fearon victor. Mrs. Kronenberg then presented the cup to the winner. A sweepstakes followed.

S. V. Artillery v. H. M. S. Rosario.

The return match between the above two teams was shot off on Tuesday afternoon on the Rifle Range. A good light prevailed, but the wind was rather deceptive and considerably affected the scoring. The conditions were eight men a side, the lowest two scores to count out; ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yards; Bisley rules; seven shots and a sighter at each range. The previous match resulted in a tie on the scores, the Artillery being declared winners for the higher score at the longest range; yesterday they won by a margin of 37 points. The following are the scores:—

S. V. ARTILLERY.

	200	500	600	Total.
yds.	yds.	yds.		
Gun. Richards	30	33	33	96
B. S. M. Mellows	33	31	28	92
Gun. Lynch	34	26	28	88
" McAlister	32	29	22	83
" Donnelly	33	23	26	82
Bomb. Dahl	26	30	23	79

520

Counted out—

Gun. Beckhoff	23	26	24	73
Corp. Shanstrom	23	21	14	58

H.M.S. ROSARIO.

	200	500	600	Total.
yds.	yds.	yds.		
Sergt. Clark	32	27	29	88
Gun. Way	31	26	29	86
P. O. Evitt	32	25	24	81
C. S. Cooler	30	24	24	78
A. B. Miles	26	25	25	76
Corpl. Burton	29	25	20	74

483

Counted out—

A. B. Healey	18	28	21	67
P. O. Hinton	28	19	14	61

Mr. G. V. T. Marshall acted as umpire and Lieut. Crossley was in charge of the range.

Cricket.

S. C. C. v. THE NAVY.

The S. C. C. played another match against the navy on Saturday afternoon. The Navy batted first, Messrs. Horsey, and Williams facing the bowling of Potter and Billings. Horsey hit a two off Potter's 5th ball, but he was caught off Billings before he had added to his score. Lt. Barron then joined Williams and 17 runs, of which he made 12, were added before he was caught behind the wicket off Potter. Mr. White who went in next survived four overs and then succumbed to Potter's bowling without having any runs to his credit. Mr. Biggs only survived two balls and when Lt. Gouldsmith joined Williams the board showed four of the best wickets gone for 22 runs. Williams and Gouldsmith made a firm stand, and the latter, especially, hit out freely. After putting on 41 runs they were both dismissed by Stanion. Williams who went in first played a long and careful innings for his 66 which included a four and three threes. Lt. Gouldsmith treated the bowling with scant courtesy, his 31 including two fours, two threes, and five twos. When these wickets fell the navy absolutely collapsed and all the wickets went down for 76. For the Cricket Club, Stanion had an excellent bowling average:—5 wickets for 19 runs. Potter took 3 for 20, and Billings 2 for 14. Lambe's wicket-keeping was faultless. He caught three men behind the stumps and did not give away a single extra. The fielding of the C. C. was not as smart as we are accustomed to see it in Shanghai.

Parkes and Potter went to the wickets first for the S. C. C. and faced the bowling of Harris and Barron. After 16 runs had been made Parkes was caught off Harris's bowling. Potter was joined by Billings who stayed in for some time but only scored 3. Meanwhile Potter was hitting out freely, but his partners did not follow his good example. Moule, Anton, Turner, and McClure only made 4 between them. Dew hit out freely while he was in but had only made 14 when caught off Harris. Shortly after Stanion joined Potter the latter was caught off the same bowler. He had contributed a most useful innings of 44, containing three fours and six threes. Stanion and Lambe brought the total from 77 to 115. Stanion's 29 contained no less than four fours. Lambe made 19 and Dunman was not out 9. The total was 136, the S.C.C. thus winning by 60 runs. For the navy, Horsey was the most deadly with the ball. In ten overs he took 5 wickets at a cost of 38 runs. Harris with 3 wickets for 47 and Barron with 2 for 26 were very expensive. The fielding of the Navy was a treat to watch. The scores were as follows:—

THE NAVY.

Mr. Horsey, c. Turner, b. Billings ..	2
Mr. Williams, b. Stanion ..	26
Lt. Barron, c. Lambe, b. Potter ..	12
Mr. White, b. Potter ..	0
Mr. Biggs, c. Lambe, b. Potter ..	0
Lt. Gouldsmith, c. Dunman, b. Stanion	31
Commr. Nicholas, b. Stanion ..	0
Rev. C. Moore, b. Stanion ..	3
Lt. Hardman Jones, l.b.w., b. Stanion	0
Mr. Lucas, not out ..	2
Capt. Harris, c. Lambe, b. Billings..	0

76

S. C. C.

H. R. Parkes, c. Harris	...	...	...	8
F. W. Potter, c. Harris	...	...	...	44
G. M. Billings, b. Horsey	...	...	...	3
W. H. Moule, c. Barron	...	...	...	0
A. S. Anton, b. Barron	...	...	...	2
G. A. Turner, c. Barron, b. Horsey	...	...	...	0
A. J. McClure, c. Barron, b. Horsey	...	...	...	14
G. C. Dew, c. Harris	...	...	...	2
W. K. Stanion, b. Horsey	...	...	...	29
P. Lambe, b. Horsey	...	...	...	19
C. C. Dunman, not out	...	...	...	9
Byes	...	...	...	6

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

THE NAVY.

Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
F. W. Potter	11	4	20
G. M. Billings	9.2	3	14
G. C. Dew	5	1	23
W. K. Stanion	4	1	19

S. C. C.

Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Harris	12	0	47
Barron	11	2	26
Horsey	10.2	1	38
Williams	3	0	19

S. R. C. v. P. & O. S. COROMANDEL.

A match took place between the above teams on the Recreation Club's ground on Saturday. The S. R. C. batted first, and lost two valuable men, Turnbull and Parkin, for 10 runs. Milner, who came in first wicket down, made 25 before he was given out l.b.w. to Goldsmith. Veitch was caught off the same bowler with only five to his credit. Ollerlessen, who came in third wicket down, at once began to hit out freely, and when joined by W. E. Wilson the Coromandel's chances began to look rather black. When Ollerlessen had made 103 and Wilson 63 the S. R. C. declared their innings closed with a total of 214 for 5 wickets. Ollerlessen hit no less than twelve fours.

The Coromandel's XI fared as badly with the bat as they had done with the ball. No one succeeded in making double figures on their side, and the innings closed for only 47. Ayres for the S. R. C. took 5 wickets for 12 runs, and Turnbull took four for 26. The Coromandel then followed on but did still worse, being all out for 24. Turnbull took 7 wickets for 9 runs.

The scores were:

S. R. C.

W. J. Turnbull, c. Bell, b. Babbage	...	0
W. R. Parkin, c. Bell, b. Babbage	...	2
F. Milner, l.b.w., b. Goldsmith	...	25
G. Veitch, c. Bell, b. Goldsmith	...	5
H. B. Ollerlessen, not out	...	103
G. Kingsmill, c. and b. Goldsmith	...	8
W. E. Wilson, not out	...	63
H. M. Ayres	...	
J. S. Watson	...	
R. J. H. Bowerman	...	
J. Bell	...	

Byes 4, leg-byes 3, no ball 1. 8

214

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations.

COROMANDEL.

1st Innings.

E. Russell, b. W. J. Turnbull	...	6
O. Goldsmith, c. Bowerman, b. Ayres	...	7
L. Bell, run out	...	1
R. H. Stringer, b. W. J. Turnbull	...	8
H. Lincoln, c. Turnbull, b. H. M. Ayres	...	1
F. T. Harmer, c. Milner, b. H. M. Ayres	...	0
B. S. Buxton, b. Ayres	...	7
J. Babbage, b. W. J. Turnbull	...	4
H. Sedgwick, c. and b. H. M. Ayres	...	2
O. Wilson, c. Watson, b. W. Turnbull	...	0
S. Ashton, not out	...	2
Byes	...	9

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

S. R. C.

Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Goldsmith	22	4	84
Babbage	8	1	33
Buxton	4	1	12
Bell	3	0	23
Russell	9	2	54

COROMANDEL.

Overs.

Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
W. J. Turnbull	6	0
H. M. Ayres	5.1	2

COROMANDEL.

2nd Innings.

E. Russell, run out	...	1
O. Wilson, c. Bell, b. W. J. Turnbull	...	0
O. Goldsmith, c. Veitch, b. F. Milner	...	1
L. Bell, b. F. Milner	...	4
J. Babbage, b. W. J. Turnbull	...	4
R. H. Stringer, c. Bowerman, b. W. J. Turnbull	...	3
H. Lincoln, b. W. J. Turnbull	...	0
F. T. Harmer, b. W. J. Turnbull	...	0
B. S. Buxton, b. W. J. Turnbull	...	6
S. Aston, c. Watson, b. W. J. Turnbull	...	0
J. Sedgwick, not out	...	2
Byes	...	3

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

COROMANDEL.

Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
W. J. Turnbull	6.2	1	9
F. Milner	6	3	12

Y. M. C. A. v. H. M. S. ROSARIO.

The above match was played on the Recreation Ground on Saturday afternoon. The Naval men batted first and after making 96 with the loss of only one wicket declared their innings closed. The Y. M. C. A. team was dismissed for 51, thus leaving the Rosario victors by 9 wickets and 45 runs.

H. M. S. ROSARIO.

Capt. Vivian, not out	...	45
Mr. Swan, l.b.w., b. Wilson	...	17
Lieut. Warton, not out	...	18
Extras	...	16

Total, 96

Messrs. Palfreman, Burton, Clarke, Mitchell, East, Hinton, Angus, and Bowman did not bat.

Y.M.C.A.

J. Cameron, c. and b. Palfreman	...	10
H. J. Wilson, b. Vivian	...	0
F. W. Brewer, b. Vivian	...	0
C. Jorge, c. Clarke, b. Swan	...	18
W. J. Grande, st. Clark, b. Swan	...	2
W. Ortwin, st. Clarke, b. Swan	...	1
A. R. Moores, b. Swan	...	0
F. Van Corbach, b. Swan	...	8
A. Olsen, c. and b. Vivian	...	2
A. Hammond, c. and b. Swan	...	4
H. Birchall, not out	...	1
Extras	...	5

Total, 51

Baseball.

A scratch match took place on Saturday between the Monadnock team and a team selected from the rest of the crew. The Monadnock team won easily by 16 to 1.

Boys Brigade Sports.

Lovers of pleasure and sport were kept busily engaged on Saturday afternoon, for in addition to the Horse Show, three cricket matches, and Baseball, the Boys Brigade held their Annual Sports. Mr. O. Middleton kindly lent his ground off Seward Road for the sports. Major Brodie Clarke and Messrs. A. Hill and McIntosh acted as judges and starters.

The following is a list of the events and the winners.

I.—100 yds final (Under 14) 1. J. Law; 2. Macdonald; 3. D. Campbell.

II.—High Jump (Open to Shanghai Boys under 17) 1. E. Widler; 2. Clements.

III.—220 yds handicap. 1. C. Mayne; 2. D. Campbell; 3. E. Widler.

IV.—Relay race (four competitors from each Section):—C. Mague, D. Campbell, Thatcher, and Brown from No. 1 Section.

V.—Long Jump (open to Shanghai boys of under 17):—1. E. Widler; 2. C. Mayne; 3. Thatcher.

VI.—440 yds handicap:—1. D. Campbell; 2. A. Macdonald; 3. C. Mayne.

VII.—Sack race:—1. E. Brown; 2. E. Thatcher; 3. G. Komor.

VIII.—100 yds (Championship) 1. Thatcher; 2. E. Widler; 3. C. Mayne.

IX.—Three Legged race.

1.—D. Campbell and E. Brown;

2.—Thatcher and Clements;

3.—Macdonald and Thatcher.

X.—In this race the competitors' coats hats, and boots were strewn round the course and they had to put them on before coming to the winning post:—1. Clements; 2. Law; 3. D. Campbell.

XI.—Inter half company tug of war.

Left half company won by 2 to 1.

XII Consolation Race:—1. W. Brown;

2. Woodbridge; 3. Carmichael.

The Challenge cup presented by Mr. Frank Maitland was won by D. Campbell.

After the sports, Mrs. H. L. W. Bevan presented the prizes to the successful competitors; and Major Clarke then called for three cheers for her. The sports were thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

Polo.

Matches between teams to represent Town v. Country were arranged for on Tuesday afternoon and not only provided sport for members of the Club but proved attractive to a considerable number of

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. The Hour of Danger. Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which, when neglected, increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous—a condition which betrays the grossest remissness—when these Pills, taken in accordance with their accompanying directions, would not only have checked, but conquered the incipient disorder. Patients daily forward details of the most remarkable and instructive cases in which timely attention to Holloway's advice has undoubtedly saved them from severe illness. These pills act primarily on the digestive organs, which they stimulate when slow and imperfect; and, secondly, upon the blood, which is thoroughly purified by them, whence is derived the general tone they impart, and their power of subjugating hypochondriacism, dyspepsia, and nervous complaints.

spectators including some score of ladies. Not all the original players turned up to take their places in the proposed first and second teams, but three chuckkas were played, as the result of which the Country were declared victorious by five to two. Messrs. Campbell and Dallas played conspicuously well for the winners and Mr. Noyes was the pick of the losers. Mr. Dallas had a fall but was not hurt. The play was more interesting to watch than scientific to criticise, but as the season progresses several of yesterday's riders should be able to give a good account of themselves on the field.

THE FLOWER SHOW.

LIST OF AWARDS.

Flowering Plants in Pots:—Yellow Rose: Mrs. E. Maitland, 1st; Rose, pink: Mrs. H. Morris, 1st; "Green" Rose: hon. mention, Ah Kew; Fuchsia, single, red, Kung Azean, 1st; Fuchsia, single, red (special) Mrs. E. J. Hogg; Fuchsia, white: Sing Soong-chang, 1st and 2nd; Fuchsia, double, red: Sing Soong-chang, 1st; Pelargonium: Sing Soong-chang, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd; Single Petunia: Mr. Anderson, 1st; Sing Soong-chang, 2nd; Mrs. A. C. Hunter: 3rd, hon. men. Mr. Bahr; Double Petunia: Sing Soong-chang, 1st; Mrs. E. J. Hogg 2nd. Musk: Hon. men, Mrs. E. J. Hogg; Geranium, single, scarlet: 1st and 2nd, Mrs. E. J. Hogg; h. m., Mr. B. A. Clarke; Geranium, single, white: Country Club, 1st; Geranium, single, pink: Mrs. E. J. Hogg, 1st and sp.; 2nd and h. m. Mr. B. A. Clarke. Geranium, single, fancy: Mrs. E. J. Hogg, 1st and h. m.; Geranium, double, scarlet: Mrs. E. J. Hogg, 1st; Geranium, double, white: Mrs. E. J. Hogg, 1st; Hibiscus: Mr. A. J. Ambrose, 1st; Scented Geranium: Mrs. Hogg, 1st; Mr. Clarke, 2nd; Ivy Geranium: Mr. Ambrose, 1st; Sing Soong-chang, 2nd; Geranium, ivy "ball": Mrs. Hogg, 1st; hon. men, Mr. A. P. Wood. Cineraria: Mrs. A. C. Hunter, 1st; Nasturtium: Mrs. A. Wright, 1st; Mrs. S. S. Benjamin, 2nd; Mr. B. A. Clarke, 3rd; and hon. men.; Dwarf Nasturtium: Mrs. Hogg, 1st; h. m. Mr. Bahr; Standard Nasturtium: Mrs. A. C. Hunter, 1st; Mimulus: Mr. Clarke, 1st; Mrs. Wright, 2nd; Calceolaria: Mr. Clarke, 1st; Mrs. Hogg, 2nd; Mignonette: Dr. Marshall, 1st; h. m., Mrs. Hogg; Pansy: Mrs. Hogg and Sing Soong-chang, 1st; Mr. H. E. Hobson, 2nd; h. m., Mrs. Wright; Light Heliotrope: Mr. J. Ambrose, 1st; h. m. Mrs. Hogg; Dark Heliotrope: Mrs. S. S. Benjamin, 1st; Chrysanthemum, Annual or Marguerite: Sir Hiram S. Wilkinson, 1st; Mrs. A. C. Hunter, 2nd; Mrs. F. Anderson, h. m.; Double Chrysanthemum: Mr. H. E. Hobson, 1st and h. m.; Larkspur: Sing Soong-chang, 1st; Snapdragon: Sir Hiram S. Wilkinson, h. m.; African Marigold: Mr. Bahr, 1st and 2nd; Foxglove: Mrs. Hogg, 1st and sp.; Mr. B. A. Clarke, 2nd; Mr. H. E. Hobson, h. m.; Carnation: Country Club, 1st. Pink: Mrs. White-Cooper, 1st; Mrs. Snethlage, 2nd; Mrs. Wrightson, h. m.; Candytuft: Mrs. A. P. Wood, h. m.; Verbena: Mrs. Hogg, 1st; Columbine: Sir Hiram S. Wilkinson, h. m.; Aster: Ah Kew, 1st; Phlox: Sir Hiram S. Wilkinson, 1st, 2nd and h. m.; Primula: Mrs. A. Wright, 1st; Campanula: Mrs. A. W. Maitland, 1st; h. m., Mr. B. A. Clarke; Campanula, single: Mrs. Hogg, 1st and 2nd; Salvia: Mrs. Hogg, 1st; Begonia: Mrs. Hogg, 1st; Begonia, fibrous: Dr. Marshall, 1st; Mr. J. Ambrose, 2nd; Mrs. Hogg, 3rd; Begonia,

rex: Mr. B. A. Clarke, 1st; Country Club, 2nd; h. m., J. Ambrose; Tradescantia: h. m., Dr. Marsh; Poppy: Sir H. S. Wilkinson, 1st. Bougainvillea: Mrs. Hogg, 1st. Flowering Shrubs and Creepers:—Francisca Eximia: Mrs. Hogg, 1st; Clematis: Mrs. Hogg, 1st; Sweet Pea: Mr. Hobson, 1st; Mrs. Wright, 2nd; Eucalyptus: Mrs. Hogg, 1st; Honeysuckle, Dr. Marshall, 1st; Jessamine (large yellow): Mrs. Benjamin, 1st; Mr. Clarke, 2nd; Jessamine (white), Mrs. Bruce Robertson, 1st and 2nd; Abutilon: Mrs. Hogg, 1st and 2nd; Abutilon, Variegated Vixillarium: Mrs. Hogg, 1st; Solanum Jasmenoides: Mrs. Hogg, 1st; Mrs. Benjamin, h. m.; Bignonia: Mrs. Hogg, 1st; Mr. J. Ambrose, 2nd; Marguerites: Dr. Marsh, 1st; Mrs. A. Wright, 2nd; Dr. Marsh, 3rd; Sir Hiram Wilkinson, h. m.; Marguerites (standard): Mr. B. A. Clarke, h. m.; Hydrangea: Mrs. Snethlage, 1st and 2nd; Mrs. Wright, h. m.; Dianthus: Mr. Hobson, 1st and 2nd; Ah Kew, h. m.; Syringa: Ah Kew, h. m.; Malva: Mr. H. Edblad, 1st; Mrs. Hunter, h. m.

Foliage Plants and Creepers:—Coleus: Mr. A. Ambrose, 1st; Dracæna: Mrs. Hogg, 1st; Cactus: Way Yu-ding, 1st; Sing Soong-chang, 2nd; Ah Kew, 3rd; Phyllo-cactus: Mrs. Benjamin, 1st; Maple: Way Yu-ding, 1st; Magnolia: Ah Kew, h. m.; Ivy: Mr. J. Ambrose, 1st; Aurelia: Mrs. Hogg, 1st; Sago Palm: Mr. Hobson, 1st; Country Club, 2nd; Croton: Sing Soong-chang, 1st; Country Club 2nd; Caryota: Sing Soong-chang, 1st; Canton Palm: Mr. A. W. Bahr, 1st; Japanese Palm: Mr. J. Ambrose, 1st; Mrs. Wright, 2nd; Livingstonia Palms: Mr. B. A. Clarke, 1st; Mrs. A. Wright, 2nd; Various Palms: Sing Soong-chang, 1st.

Flowering and Foliage Plants:—Flowering shrub: Ah Kew, h. m.; India rubber tree: Mrs. Snethlage, 1st; Japanese Lily: Mr. B. A. Clarke, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; Orchid: Way Yu-ding, 1st; Ah Kew, 2nd; Ground Orchid: Kun Ayen, 1st and 2nd; Dendrobium: Kun Ayen, 1st; Orchid (various): Sing Sung-chang, 1st; Mr. A. W. Bahr, 2nd.

Ferns, etc.:—Bird nest fern: Mr. Hunter, 1st; Datura: Mr. B. A. Clarke, 1st; Mrs. Hogg, 2nd; Tree fern: Mr. H. E. Hobson, 1st; Pacotti: Mrs. Snethlage, 1st; Sing Soong-chang, 2nd; Way Yu-ding, 3rd; A. Cuneatum: Mrs. Fearon, 1st; Mrs. Snethlage, 2nd and 3rd; Mr. J. Ambrose, h. m.; A. Gracillimum: Mr. J. Ambrose, 1st; Mrs. Snethlage, 2nd; Mr. B. A. Clarke, 3rd; Sing Soong-chang, h. m.; A. Cap. Ven: Mrs. Benjamin, 1st; Mr. H. E. Hobson, 2nd; Asparagus fern: Mrs. Snethlage, 1st; Mrs. Hogg, 2nd; Parsee Garden, h. m.; Alocasia: Mrs. Benjamin, h. m.; Specimen Fern: Mrs. Benjamin, 1st; Fern table: Mrs. Hogg, 1st; Ferns on stump: Mr. B. A. Clarke, 1st; Nephrolepis: Kum Ayen, 1st and 2nd; Mrs. Snethlage, h. m.; Staghorn fern: Mrs. Hogg, 1st; Moss. Selaginella: Mrs. A. P. Wood, 1st; Moss (var.): Mrs. Hogg, 1st; Mrs. Benjamin, 2nd; Mrs. A. C. Hunter, h. m.; Moss: Mr. B. A. Clarke, 1st and 3rd; Mr. H. E. Hobson, 2nd; Ornamental Grasses, 3 specials: Mrs. Snethlage, Sir H. Wilkinson and Mrs. Hogg; Dr. Marshall and Mr. H. E. Hobson, 2nd; Mrs. Wright, h. m.

Vegetables.—Watercress: Mr. A. Maitland, 1st; Endives: Mrs. A. C. Hunter, 1st; Spinach: Mrs. Benjamin, 1st; Cabbages: H. Edblad, 1st; J. Ambrose, 2nd; Mrs. Hogg, 3rd; Lettuces (Cos): Mrs. H. Morris, 1st; H. Edblad, 2nd; Cabbage Lettuces: A. W. Bahr, 1st; J. A. Harvey, 2nd; B. A. Clarke, 3rd; Parsley: B. A. Clarke, 1st; Mrs. H. Morris, 2nd; Sage:

Mrs. Snethlage, 1st; Mrs. A. P. Wood, 2nd; Marjoram: Mrs. Wood, 1st; Mint: J. Ambrose, 1st; B. A. Clarke, 2nd; Peas (50 pods): Mrs. Wright, 1st; Mrs. Snethlage, 2nd; A. W. Maitland, 3rd and h. m. French Beans: H. E. Hobson, 1st; A. W. Maitland, 2nd; Windsor Beans: J. Ambrose, 1st and 2nd; Radishes (round): Mrs. A. W. Maitland, 1st; Mrs. H. Morris, 2nd; Radishes (long): Mrs. Hunter, 1st; J. A. Harvie, h. m.; Asparagus: Mrs. H. Morris, 1st and 3rd; Mrs. Wood, 2nd; Kohl Rabi: A. W. Maitland, 1st, 2nd and h. m. Artichokes: 1st, Mrs. A. C. Hunter, and Mr. B. A. Clarke (equal). Carrots: Mr. H. Edblad, 1st; Mrs. A. W. Maitland, 2nd; Turnips: Mr. H. Edblad, 1st and 2nd; h. m. Mr. A. W. Maitland. Rhubarb: Mr. J. A. Harvie, 1st; Leeks: Mr. B. A. Clarke, 1st; Mr. J. A. Harvie, 2nd; h. m., Mrs. A. P. Wood. Potatoes: Mrs. A. C. Hunter, 1st; Mr. H. Edblad, 2nd and h. m. Onions: Mrs. H. Morris, 1st; Mrs. Benjamin, 2nd; Mr. H. E. Hobson, 3rd. Kale: h. m. Mrs. A. C. Hunter; Horse Radish: Mr. J. Ambrose, 1st. Cauliflower: Mr. H. Edblad, 1st; Mrs. A. W. Maitland, 2nd; Six kinds vegetables: Mr. B. A. Clarke, 1st; Mrs. Hunter 2nd; Six Beetroots: Mrs. H. Morris, 1st; Mrs. Wright, 2nd.

Cut Flowers: Buttonholes: Mrs. Snethlage, 1st and 2nd; Carnations: Mrs. White-Cooper, 1st. Dinner table decorations: Mrs. Wrightson, 1st and 2nd; Mrs. Lavers, and Mrs. Mackay, 3rd, (equal). Strawberries: Mr. J. Ambrose, 1st, and 2nd; Mr. B. A. Clarke, 3rd; (Special prize awarded to Country Club for barrel of strawberries referred to above.) Specials: 12 Cut roses.—\$25 given by L. Boehmer & Co., Mrs. Snethlage. \$25 given by the Society for 6 vases cut flowers in variety, Mrs. C. W. Wrightson.

THE HORSE AND PONY SHOW.

After a gap of about four years, the Shanghai Horse and Pony Show was resuscitated on Saturday, with pleasurable results to a very large company of sightseers, as well as to the numerous competitors. The weather was fine. The arrangements (save in one very small detail) worked without a hitch, thanks to the ceaseless attention of Mr. F. J. Burrett (hon. sec.). The one detail was the supply of programmes. A ridiculously small number had been printed, and all were sold out before the bell rang for the first competition. The committee was composed of Messrs. C. R. Burkill, H. E. Keylock, D. Landale, W. Meyerink, L. Midwood, S. W. Pratt, R. W. Shaw, W. F. Wingrove, Major Watson, H. G. Gardner (hon. treas.), and F. J. Burrett (hon. sec.).

The Judges were Messrs. W. Meyerink, S. W. Pratt, and R. W. Shaw (for the hack classes), Messrs. S. W. Pratt, R. W. Shaw and Major Watson (for the jumping and driving).

The playing of the Town Band, and the tea provided at the Race Club, eked out the happiness of the event.

The tests of ladies' driving did not seem to be unduly difficult, and only one lady grazed a post. Mrs. Snethlage who had handicapped herself by undertaking to drive a pair, and was further obliged to act as pioneer over the not clearly defined course, handled the big bays beautifully. The mere outsider was at a loss to understand why no prize went her way. In the horse jumping Mr. Henry

Morris on his beautiful horse Zephyr had things all his own way. That his was a popular win was evident both round the course and afterwards when the prizes came to be presented. An eye-taking feature in the pony jumping was the springy action of Mr. Douglas's smart white pony, which seemed to die jumping better than mere galloping. It missed chief honours in the water jumping at the end by a very narrow margin. There were several awkward-looking spills (in one case a rider was dragged a little way by the bridle) but in no case was man or beast injured. Mrs. Landale gracefully handed the prizes (silver objets d'art) to the winners at the close of the day.

It has been suggested by an ardent sportsman that it would be well if the jumping course could be maintained as it stands, through the summer months, to enable riders to practise. There is no doubt that the standard of local steeplechase riding would thereby be improved, and the competition at future shows become more keen. No doubt the authorities will consider the suggestion, and do what they can, consistent with the rights of other sports. Here is a return of the various events:—

Class I.—Hacks: China ponies, to be ridden. Points were given for mounting. Mr. L. Midwood on Loch Gail (the property of Mr. G. D. Coutts) was awarded first prize. Mr. D. Landale on Hercules took the second. Major Watson on Huntsman was honourably mentioned, and Salween was next in order of merit, out of fourteen competitors.

Class II.—Best Turn-out (ponies or horses, driven). Mr. G. B. Coutts with Gadzoos was an easy first. Mrs. Gove, with "497" as easily earned the second prize. Mango, driven by Mr. G. Dallas, was honourably mentioned. There were nineteen competitors.

Class III.—Hacks (horses, ridden). First prize went to Mr. C. R. Burkill on Master. Mrs. Clark, on Starlight, was second. Warrigo, with Mr. F. L. Fearon up, received honourable mention. Twenty-nine entries.

Class IV.—Horse Jumping. Mr. Henry Morris, in a "topper," easily topped the list on Zephyr. Mr. H. Madier on Dame de Cœur took the second prize. Mr. C. R. Burkill, riding Tientsin, earned honourable mention. Twelve competitors.

Class V.—Jumping, (China Ponies). Mr. J. C. E. Douglas was a popular first, on Gama; Mr. H. E. Morris on Snowdon, an equally popular second. Mr. D. Landale's Hercules was picked out for special mention. Twenty-seven entries.

Class VI.—Ladies' Driving. Miss Brand, driving Mr. Jas. McKie's Lightning, was awarded first prize, going through the various tight places at "lightning" speed and with clean, workmanlike turns. Mrs. Seitz, behind Mr. Fred Dallas's Black Bess, handled the ribbons sufficiently well to claim second prize. Mrs. Mandl, instead of her own Toby, drove Mr. H. E. Keylock's Mousme, and received honourable mention. There were many spectators who failed to understand how Mrs. Baroth came to be overlooked. There were nineteen entries, of which about nine competed.

Class VII.—Water Jumping (Horses). A dozen contestants came forward, from nineteen entrants, and good jumping was witnessed. Mr. Huggall's Bay Rum was considerably diluted with water, the first time round. Master acted up to his name with Mrs. Mandl, and refused the water. Mr. King's Bluebell, Mr. Dallas's Calgary, Mr. Landale's Sophia,

Mr. Morris's Zephyr, and Mr. Fearon's "The Chief" all jumped cleanly over, "The Chief's" being a particularly fine effort. Mr. Skinner's Dulcinea did better next round, but cleared the ditch in ungainly style. Mr. R. W. Shaw's Waxy perhaps made the longest jump of all, but in subsequent trials seemed lazy. In the penultimate round Sophia soared over prettily. Juliet landed in an awkward manner. The Chief just splashed in landing, and was weeded out. Zephyr did the cleanest leap of the day. In the final, Zephyr took off too soon, and trailed a hoof on the homeward brink. Sophia landed Mr. D. Landale to victory and the first prize. Dulcinea gained second for Mr. C. A. Skinner, and Mr. Henry Morris had to be content with honourable mention, though he seemed to merit something more.

Class VIII.—Water Jumping (Ponies.) As was to be expected, the jumping in the last event of the day was not of such high order. Mr. E. R. Hooper on Badminton carried off first prize. Mr. D. Landale on Hercules won second. Mr. J. C. E. Douglas on Gama was honourably placed.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.)

SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

26th May.

(1) Ying Hsin, Assistant Political Agent at Kobdo, Mongolia, is ordered to resign his post and come to Peking for some other appointment.

(2) Hsi Heng, Military Intendant of Circuit (Taotai) for Jehu, is given the brevet rank of an Assistant Military Governor and appointed Assistant Political Agent at Kobdo, Mongolia, vice Ying Hsin, recalled to Peking.

28th May.

En Lin is appointed Taotai (Military Intendant of Circuit) of the Jehu territory, Chihli province, and Mao Yi is appointed Taotai of the Yenping Intendancy of Shansi province.

29th May.

(1) The Manchu Bauermen from the provinces who recently obtained their Chüjen degree by translating competitions, are hereby permitted to present themselves at the Paoho Throne hall on the 9th of June, next to compete in the same manner for the Chinshih degree.

(2) Li Chao-wei is appointed Junior Vice-President of the Board of Works, with control over the copper cash mints, and Chin Sui-chang is appointed Senior Vice-President of the Board of War. Pending his arrival at Peking, Hsü Shih-ch'ang is appointed Senior Vice-President of the said Board, pro tem.

(3) Tseng Ch'ung is appointed Junior Vice-president of the Board of Revenue with control over the copper cash mints, and Tieh Liang is appointed Senior Vice-president of the Board of War.

(4) P'u Liang is appointed Acting President of the Censorate and Yü Tê is appointed Acting President of the Board of Rites. Ch'ang Keng (formerly Tartar General of Kirin—Translator) is appointed Acting President of the Board of War.

(5) On the 22nd of June next his Imperial Majesty the Emperor will personally sacrifice at the Temple of the

Seasons, and Li Jui, Tê Shou, Tieh Lin and Hsi Kuang are commanded to sacrifice at the four minor altars on that day.

(6) Cho Ha-pu is appointed Acting Tartar General at Chêngtu, Szechuan province, and Ts'ing Jui is appointed Acting Tartar General of Chingchou, Hupeh province.

Note:—The appointment of Cho Ha-pu to Chêngtu is apparently intended as a preparatory move to his appointment as Acting Viceroy of Szechuan during Hsi Liang's, (the present Viceroy) absence in Tibet as Special Imperial High Commissioner, with plenary powers to treat with the Government of India's Mission now at Chiangchih (Gyangtse), Tibet.—Translator.

30th May.

(1) Ko Fêng-shih, Governor of Kuangsi province, is commanded to exchange posts with Li Chin-hsi, Governor of Kueichou province. The said Governor Ko Fêng-shih is further commanded to wait at Kueilin for the arrival of the said Li Chin-hsi giving him the Governorship of Kuangsi province.

(2) Li Chin-hsi is appointed Governor of Kuangsi province and is commanded to proceed with all speed to his new post. Ts'ao Hung-hsün, Provincial Treasurer of Kueichou, is appointed Acting-Governor of said province pending the arrival of the new Governor, Ko Fêng-shih.

(3) Chou K'ai-min is appointed Grain Taotai of Shantung province and En T'ao is appointed to a similar post in Kuantung province.

(4) Ch'î Ch'êng-wu, a first-class noble of the Khalkha Mongols with the brevet rank of a Duke is appointed to do duty at the principal entrance of the Chien-tsing Palace. By extra grace of the Throne the said Duke is given the decoration of the Peacock's feather.

31st May.

We have received the report of the Board of Punishments with respect to the penalties which should be conferred upon P'an Kuei, the Manchou Censor who recently attempted to extort money from a certain Manchou Colonel of the Imperial Guards, named Sung Ling, on pain of being denounced by the said Censor. In accordance with the recommendation of the said Board we hereby cashier the Censor P'an Kuei and condemn him to banishment to work as a convict on the military post roads in expiation of his crime. The High Commissioner commanding the Imperial Guards is required to keep watch over the conduct of the said Colonel, Sung Ling, until further notice.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

28th May.

The British Squadron in the Yangtse.

The local mandarins have received an intimation that Admiral Noel, who has gone up the Yangtse with a squadron of battleships and cruisers, intends to call on Viceroy Wei Kuang-ta'o at Nanking first and then upon Viceroy Chang Chih-tung at Wuchang. In both cities preparations are being made to entertain the Admiral and his officers.

Recrudescence of Brigandage in Kuangsi.

A Wuchou, Kuangsi province, dispatch reports that there is a large body of brigands now operating in the subprefecture, who dress themselves up in

the uniforms of soldiers belonging to the Suiyuan brigade—one of the cashiered ex-Marshal Su's favourite brigades. The brigands are all armed with magazine rifles and their leaders ride in mountain sedan chairs just like ordinary military officers travelling in the country investigating matters. In consequence of this the suspicious inhabitants of the villages in Hêngchou were lulled and no preparations were made to resist an attack upon them. About a fortnight ago, while encamped near a large market town well known for its well-to-do residents, the pseudo-soldiers suddenly made prisoners of the trained band of the village, took away all their arms and ammunition, also of the newest pattern, which had been supplied by Governor Ko of the province, and after robbing the place of all sorts of valuables and food supplies the brigands marched off carrying with them several of the principal gentry of the village for ransom.

The Latest about Tung Fu-hsiang.

Our reliable native correspondent in Peking states that the notorious Boxer partisan, the ex-General Tung Fu-hsiang, has been residing in the capital for nearly twenty-two months without his presence being known to the "man in the street." Although in a few officers connected with the Six Boards there has been a sort of lurking suspicion that the notorious ex-Boxer General is by no means so dead as has been reported at least twice during the past three years, so closely has the secret of Tung Fu-hsiang's presence in Peking been kept by his devoted friends and followers that it was by a mere accident that our correspondent managed to obtain optical proof of it. Tung Fu-hsiang is living in the town residence of a certain Manchu noble (who, by the way, was also an active partisan of the Boxers in 1900) the grounds of which are thickly surrounded by very large trees, some of them over two centuries old, thus perfectly screening the residents from outside view. Moreover the houses are built in parallel rows no less than twenty-two deep, near the last line of which the ex-General has been living quietly for so many months past. He is furthermore guarded by over four hundred of his old soldiers who, as servants and retainers about the place, keep jealous watch of the premises so that no outsider can get in even within two feet distance inside the outer gates of the semi-fortified palace. No wonder then that a rumour has gone out—sedulously spread about by his friends, we may rest assured—that the old man is dead, seeing that no outsider has been able to get a glance of Tung Fu-hsiang since the beginning of 1902. The ex-General rarely goes beyond the sequestered grounds of his residence, but if he does so it is only late at night to make a call upon

Ex-Prince Tuan.

This famous schemer is also known to be in Peking. This fact was chronicled last year in these "Notes." Our correspondent now states that the ex-prince has been living for a long time, also very quietly, in the town residence of the Prince of the Alashan Mongols, who, by the way, is Tuan's wife's brother. The greatest secrecy is observed in trying to keep the presence in the capital of ex-Prince Tuan from the public, although his son, P'u Chun, the "cashiered" Heir-Apparent, goes about openly, engaged in pursuits not at all becoming to a noble of high rank—he is a Duke—since

he is more frequently seen in the purlieus of Peking and keeps up his character of being a rake and a dissipated youngster.

30th May.

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung.

A special dispatch from Nanking states that although there is a rumour that Viceroy Chang Chih-tung is going down to Shanghai to inspect the Woosung ports and the Kiangnan Arsenal there has been no definite date set, and the present indications are that his excellency may not, after all, do so.

A Denial.

Owing to a recent paragraph in the "Echo de Chine" that certain Tongking soldiers, stationed at Kuangchowwan, had been attacked by natives and slain, the local mandarins at once telegraphed to Viceroy Tsên Ch'un-hsien, at Canton, asking for a confirmation of the news. Yesterday a reply was received from his excellency stating that after careful investigation he had come to the conclusion that there was not the slightest foundation for the report noted above.

The Tibetan Embroglio.

The "Sinwên-pao" learns from Tientsin that the Government at Peking intends to appoint H. H. Hsi Liang, Viceroy of Szechuan, Special Imperial High Commissioner to Tibet to arrange matters with the British Mission, and that an Imperial Edict is expected to be sent to Viceroy Hsi Liang in a few days granting him his excellency plenary powers.

Mounted Bandits near Newchwang.

The same paper states that it is reported from Newchwang that no less than 8,000 mounted bandits—not Hungtutze—are lurking in the vicinity of that port waiting for the abandonment of the city by the Russians to fall upon the unlucky inhabitants and plunder them.

A Question.

It was reported in local mandarin circles yesterday that Mr. Uchida, Japanese Minister in Peking sent the other day a dispatch to the Waiwupu asking the following question:—"Port Arthur will soon fall into our hands, in which case I am instructed to ask the Chinese Imperial Government whether China is ready to take over the place, or leave it to the Japanese army to hold on behalf of China."

Prenez Garde.

It is reported from Peking that the Waiwupu has received a telegram from Hu Wei-té, the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, warning Government that from certain indications he is of the opinion that a large body of Russians at Irkutsk have received instructions to be ready to march southwards and perhaps occupy both Chinese Turkestan and Kansu.

31st May.

New Machinery at Lunghua.

At Lunghua a set of cartridge controlling machines has recently been erected and the machines, the like of which have never before been supplied to China, are surpassing even the greatest expectations of managers and workmen, who are quite enthusiastic over the plant. We understand that the machines come from Messrs. Schuchardt and Schütte of Berlin, who have also supplied to the arsenal cartridge clip machinery and a complete plant for the manufacture of gun-stocks.

H. E. Sheng Kung-pao

and Taotai Chu Pao-fay, Co-Director of the Hu-Ning Railway, returned to Shanghai from Nanking on Saturday, where the arrangements with reference to a loan of £2,000,000 for the above line were recently completed.

The Preservation of the Imperial Palaces in Mukden.

The "Sinwên-pao" learns from Peking that Prince Ching, accompanied by Lien Fang, Junior Vice-President of the Waiwupu, called recently on the Russian Minister stating that they had come on behalf of the Empress Dowager to ask M. Lessar to beseech General Kuropatkin to issue orders to his troops to preserve from harm the Imperial ancestral palaces, important State documents and archives preserved in Mukden. The Russian Minister replied that he would do his best in the matter.

Hukuang Students en Route.

The local mandarins have received information from Wuchang that one hundred students selected from the government schools in Wuchang (capital of Hupeh province) and Ch'angsha (capital of Hunan province) may be expected to arrive in Shanghai in a few days en route to study in Japan. Sixty of the students belong to Hupeh and forty to Hunan province and they are in charge of three Taotais and three prefects.

Subscribing to the War Funds.

A letter from Taipei, Formosa, states that the Chinese multi-millionaire of that island, Lin Wei-yuan, has subscribed no less than \$300,000 to the Japanese War Fund. It is further stated from Yokohama that Chinese merchants in Japan have bought exchequer bonds amounting to half a million dollars in value.

1st June.

Arrest of a Pseudo Imperial Prince

Upon information received the local mandarins arrested on Sunday in a house near the West-gate of the Native City four men, who had recently taken up their quarters in the place, one of whom gave himself out as a Prince ("Tsing Wang") of the Manchu Imperial House. A careful search revealed to the Yamen "runners" a yellow document with the Imperial dragon around the margin, purporting to be an Imperial decree, a so-called Shang-fang Pao-chien, or Royal two-edged Sword—the latter of which (if a bona fide one) confers upon the possessor the terrible privilege of beholding any subject of the Emperor from the 3rd rank downwards, without being compelled to ask first the consent and authority of the Throne—A large wooden official-looking seal, the legend on which denoted that the holder of it had been appointed by the Emperor special Investigating Censor over the affairs of seven provinces of the Empire: an official hat with a red button and peacock's feather trailing behind; three documents conferring posthumous ranks of the 2nd grade, and two medium-sized trunks remarkable only for their emptiness. Finally, a further search for treasure and valuables, usually to be found among the baggage of such a high personage as a Prince of the Imperial House, showed only five Mexican dollars, a few hundred copper cash, and four or five silk gowns, very much the worse for wear. At the preliminary examination of the four prisoners held by Mr. Wang, the Shanghai City Magistrate, yesterday, nothing much was learned except that there is apparently some attempt to be made for a big swindle on certain unsuspecting persons in Shanghai provided with more money than brains.

The Russian Commissariat

officials at Moukden, according to a recent dispatch from that city, tried the other day to compel the Chinese authorities there to consent to furnish daily for the use of the Russian troops in that city no less than one hundred and sixty piculs of flour and sixty-five oxen, under threat of the Russians "helping themselves." As the latter had never been shy in doing so ever since their advent in 1900 it is, perhaps, needless to state that the Chinese replied that they could continue to do so since everything so far had been conceded them through force majeure.

The Retirement of Li Chan-ch'un.

A Nanking dispatch states with regard to the proposed retirement, (owing to chronic illness) of General Li Chan-ch'un, Provincial Commander-in-chief of Lower Kiangsu (who is also Admiral of the Nanyang squadron and Commandant of the troops at Woosung) as already stated in these "Notes" about three weeks ago, that Viceroy Wei Kuang-tao has appointed General Yang, commanding the Viceregal guards brigade at Nanking, to be general Li Chan-ch'un's locum tenens until the commands of the throne be known.

A Last Resort.

The local mandarins have been laughing heartily at the following report from Mukden which has been recently received by them, and reference to which it may well be inferred does not increase in the least the prestige of the Russians, which according to a native saying has been "bedraggled in the dust by defeats"—Yi-pai-t'u-ti. The report in question is that the Tartar General of Fengtien (Tseng Chi) has been asked by the Russians "to guard the Manchurian Railway for them, as all the Russians in Manchuria are needed to fight the Japanese." It is stated that in spite of his habitual fear of the Muscovite, Tseng Chi actually burst out laughing when the request was made.

2nd June.

Russian Diplomacy.

A Northern dispatch states that General Ma Yü-k'un, commanding the Chinese troops guarding the region outside Shanhai-kuan to the western banks of the Liao river, recently reported to the Waiwupu that of late, since their reverses at the hands of the Japanese, the Russian troops stationed in the vicinity of the Chinese camps on the Liao have gradually changed their demeanour towards the Chinese, and seem to show a more friendly disposition leading to the supposition that they (the Russians) think it better not to seek a quarrel with the Chinese, at least, just yet.

A Russian Protest.

It is reported in local mandarin circles that the Russian Consul here wrote the other day to the Shanghai Taotai, His Honour Yuan Shu-hsun, protesting against the export from Shanghai to Japan of beans, wheat, flaxseed, cabbages, and such edibles, on the ground that this is aiding the enemies of Russia and he therefore requested Yuan Taotai to take steps to stop the exportation. Yuan Taotai, on the other hand, finds himself unable to accede to the Russian Consul's request, as the edibles complained of are not mentioned in the list of contraband of war published by the Russian Government at the commencement of hostilities. Furthermore there is a difference in that the edibles complained of are being exported merely to Japan as merchandise and not to the scene of hostilities between the belligerent armies. Neutral countries, moreover, are

allowed by international law to trade with both belligerents and the matter under protest comes under this last provision. In the meantime, it is stated that Yuan Taotai has reported the facts of the case to the Central Government at Peking, asking for instructions.

Proposed People's Loan in Canton.

A Canton letter states that owing to the emptiness of the provincial exchequer of Kuangtung, a number of innovations which Viceroy Tsên is anxious to start in Canton, principally for the benefit of the inhabitants of that city themselves, cannot be started. His Excellency is therefore considering the floating of a People's Loan Fund in Canton at the rate of 8½ per cent per annum, the bonds to be for Tls. 100 each. The loan is for ten years guaranteed by the revenues obtained by the provincial Government from the Fentan, Weising and other lotteries and gambling institutions licensed by the State in Kuangtung province. To further gain the confidence of investors the Commissioner of Customs at Canton will be asked to manage the flotation of the loan, and the funds obtained therefrom will be only used for the organisation of a proper city militia and military police; the purchase of modern arms; the construction and repairing of a local railway; the establishment of water-works; and other innovations for the benefit of the people of Canton and the vicinity.

NAVY LEAGUE RECREATION FUND.

	Tls.	\$
Previously acknowledged...	12,806	1,235
Other subscriptions		30
Total.....	Tls. 12,806	\$1,265

THE JAPAN SYMPATHETIC FUND.

Subscribers will be interested in reading the following letter:—

Consulate General of Japan,
Shanghai, 31st May, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favour of today's date enclosing dollars 1,362, the amount collected by your paper as a "Japan Sympathetic Fund." We are much indebted to your kind and benevolent act which was so excellently supported by our respectable sympathisers. The money will be forwarded through the Foreign Office to the "Association for the Relief of Those Serving in the Army and Navy" by to-morrow's mail. We consider the said Association is the most suitable place to meet your desire as the

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Much watchfulness must be exercised at all times, and the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsy, coughs, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, so simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of the diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

support of the families, widows and orphans of those killed or incapacitated in the field is its sole object. I conclude by asking for your acceptance of my sincere esteem and thanks.

I am, Sir,

Yours most respectfully,

M. ODAGIRI,

Consul General for Japan.

R. W. LITTLE, Esq.,

Editor, "North-China Herald."

DECORATION DAY.

Decoration day on Monday was celebrated with exceptional enthusiasm by the American residents here. At 9.30 a.m. quite a crowd had collected at the Fahsienjao Cemetery Chapel. Shortly afterwards a body of bluejackets and marines from the Monadnock, headed by the Town Band, marched up and took up a position behind the Chapel. Archdeacon E. H. Thomson opened the service with prayer. Professor Jenks was then introduced by Consul-General Goodnow, and delivered the following address:—

Sailors of the United States of America, Fellow Americans:—

On this our nation's commemoration day we know that the hearts of our friends and fellow-countrymen, wherever they may be, are beating together in sympathy. We here, as Americans, may and do form part of that great congregation of loyal and grateful citizens who in thousands of cities and hamlets throughout our land are gathered by hundreds of thousands to do honour to our country's dead. And yet we here in our separation from home properly change somewhat our view point, as we think of our nation's fallen.

At home, our thoughts in the decoration services are turned only toward our soldiers and sailors whose noble profession it is to offer their lives for their flag in the shock of battle; here, in the close touch of sympathy coming from isolation from our home land, we have the rightful feeling that all in our country's service in whatever field have the martial spirit of devotion to duty when they carry into the Orient the free habits of thought and life, the tolerance of other views, the energy and determination, the self-reliance, which are inbred by our country's history and constitution, and we gladly give to them likewise, when they fall, the homage due to the defenders of our country's honour.

In the commemoration of the deeds of our fallen comrades it is always wise for us, and it is the most fitting honour for them, to endeavour to awaken anew in our hearts the principles of life and government for which our country stands. In the Orient we are in the midst of the eager, sometimes hostile rivalry of nations competing for place and power. Even now we are awaiting the sad tidings of suffering and death on the field of battle. This is not the place nor the hour to judge the merits of the conflict between two nations, both our friends. It is enough to know, that on both sides men from love of country and loyalty for their rulers are willingly, even eagerly, laying down their lives. We may join our sympathy to the sorrow of personal friends of the fallen. We must add our tribute of admiration for their bravery, self-sacrifice, patriotism. They are setting us a noble example.

There are here also the other nations, each striving to carry out its aims. Each has its claim to respect and love on the part of its people; each has in many ways strong claims to the admiration and regard of all. But in thinking of our sister nations at this time it is not our duty to question or approve their claims, to doubt

or praise their excellencies, or to make comparisons. It is fitting that we as Americans consider what America stands for in the world, and that we ask ourselves whether we, as Americans, are upholding our country's ideals.

In his great commemorative address in the Kerameicus at Athens over the soldiers who died at Marathon in saving their country from wearing the yoke of Persia, Pericles, with the world's most beautiful temples rising before him on the Acropolis, evidence of the wealth, art and culture of the Athenian people, said of his nation's purpose: "We aim at a life beautiful without extravagance, contemplative without unmanliness; wealth with us is a thing not for ostentation, but for reasonable use, and it is not the acknowledgment of poverty that we think disgraceful, but the lack of endeavour to avoid it." We in America have not yet attained the excellence in artistic skill of the ancient Greek nor his full measure of philosophic serenity in the contemplation of poverty; but we too have some claims to excellence in these regards. Though we are considered by many as mere seekers of wealth, we may well urge that we give many examples of its "reasonable use." More and more of our wealth, public and private, buys the refinement of art and gives to the public the use of the beauties of nature. Our greatest public expenditures are not for arms or the furtherance of trade, but for schools; and our public schools are, in their spirit, essentially democratic. We believe in the mental and moral training of all. In our Oriental possessions, in like manner, the revenues are not spent to further plans of fiscal benefit to the home country, but for the uplifting, through education, of the native peoples to higher and nobler standards of living. When scornful critics of our Philippine policy talk of our work there as if it were a failure, they simply show their ignorance of our country's purpose and their own less noble aims. They object to higher wages for the native Filipino, to higher prices for his products, to expenditures for his uplifting. They are but traders, exploiters, whatever their nationality, American or foreign. They have not yet learned America's creed that while trade may well be fostered, justice and manhood count for more. In the Far East, we must remember, our country's foreign policy has been, and is, freedom for each land to hold and to develop its own resources for its own sake. When for its own sake it asks aid of others or grants privileges to others, we ask equal rights for all. Our nation is glad to see the development of each individual of every race and country, believing that with the development of intelligence and the sense of responsibility which brings independence, there come the saving power of self-control and the feeling of duty which turn brute force into the service of the higher civilisation. We welcome the development and strengthening of every nation so long as that development is through peaceful means to a higher standard of intellectual and moral life. With growth of intelligence go, under right training, respect for law and growth of the humbler but essential virtues of self-restraint, honesty, regard for others. These virtues in other nations make for our profit and the world's good.

These principles are inbred in every true American. In securing, by stress of war in Revolutionary days the freedom of the citizen to work out his own destiny high or low, our nation was born; to give freedom and the right of self-government to our own slaves, our greatest war, in which with equal conscientiousness brother strove against brother, was fought out to its righteous end: to relieve from oppression a down-trodden people at our gate, our citizens drove our Government into its last war, for, no thoughtful man at home failed to see

that it was the starving thousands in the concentration camps in Cuba that finally turned the scale for war. Similar motives too gave us our new task in the Far East. The retention of the Philippines was not from love of gain, but from the sense of responsibility, of duty, which could not turn back to either misrule or anarchy the people which the lot of war had placed in our charge. Some have scouted this declared motive as false or unreasonable. They do not know our history. They are learning as the days go by, and the Government's policy develops, that duty and not gain was our chief motive; whether that motive be practical and sensible or not, they may question if they will. All thoughtful men know that in our political campaign the issues which arouse our people to action are chiefly moral. The slave issue was fought out on moral grounds. The chief argument for our tariff policy, whether right or wrong, is that it gives to our working people opportunities for growth. The chief influence against the adoption of the silver monetary standard was that many felt that its adoption would not be honourable. The gold standard, it was conceded, might be expensive, but in settling national obligations it was better to pay too much than too little. Freedom for individual development, equal opportunities for all, a desire for the growth of all other peoples on similar lines, self-responsibility, duty, honesty, these are American principles, as our history shows.

These principles as ideals, to be sure, are not always carried out in detail in practice. An ideal is the guiding star toward which we strive, whose direction we always follow, but which we never quite attain. It may be remembered, too, that in many of our great cities, where we seem most to come short, our chief task, as yet, is to assimilate people from other lands, with other ideals. As yet they are hardly to be judged by our ideal, nor are their governments to be counted yet as fully American. But no one who has studied our history, or watched our later development, questions that our American principles are steadily winning even under those adverse conditions.

In upholding these principles, which though indeed not always carried out in full measure, are still the ruling motives of our Government, these comrades of ours in their various fields of strife have fallen. We mourn their loss for our own sakes. So far as their lives and deaths have upheld our country's honour by exemplifying its spirit we should emulate them. To us now remains their task of unholding our country's ideals as we must pass it on in due time to our successors. We shall, then, do well here on this day sacred to our country, to consecrate ourselves anew to the upholding of these ideals in our own lives, and to the employment of these principles in our work, to the end that our country may in the future still more rapidly than in the past extend its beneficent influence in the world and do its full share and more in the uplifting of humanity.

At the conclusion of the service a salute was fired and the sailors then decorated with flowers the graves of their fallen comrades.

S. M. S. "VATERLAND"

The "Ostasiatischer Lloyd" printed on Tuesday morning the telegrams which we have translated as follows:—

"Shanghai, 29th May, 1904.

"To His Majesty, Berlin.

"On Tuesday afternoon under the auspices of the German Navy League of Shanghai, as also a wider circle, including the children of the German school, the

commissioning of your Majesty's river gunboat took place. Great enthusiasm was expressed for what had been accomplished by the German Navy League. A representative gathering of Germans, especially of those connected with commerce and shipping, was held at the German Consulate-General, who took the opportunity to give expression of their allegiance and gratitude for the gracious interest taken in them by your Majesty.

"KNAFFE"

"German Consulate-General, Shanghai.

"To the assembled Germans present at the commissioning of my river gunboat, I desire to convey the Imperial thanks for the expression of allegiance transmitted to me.

"WILHELM, I. R."

THE REAL YELLOW PERIL. WHAT IS IT?

In the "Times of India" of 6th May, there is a leader of four columns and a-half, nearly four thousand words, on "The Real Yellow Peril." When one has gotten over the shock of the mental spectacle of a perspiring but persevering journalist making his pen traverse, on a rough computation, over a thousand lineal feet of paper, there is little energy left in the hot season with which to ferret out what the real yellow peril actually is, according to the Indian "Times." Glancing down the first column, we learn that the "inner meaning of the great struggle" between Russia and Japan is the fate of China. Japan "only seeks to make China great and powerful." Whichever way the war ends, there will be a coalition of China and Japan. In military pupilage to Japan, "the Chinese were apt pupils, despite the uninformed sneers frequently uttered about their courage." This suggests a quaint antithesis, in "the utterance of well-informed sneers." In the third column we arrive at an interesting prophecy: "Ten years hence, China will be covered with a network of railways," and this complimentary (if not quite new) reference to the Chinese as a people: "The Chinese are one of the most capable nations in the world, along their own peculiar lines. They possess inexhaustible vitality, and their past intellectual exclusiveness has arisen largely from the knowledge that they had attained a high grade of civilisation while the Western races were still clad in skins and belabouring one another with wooden clubs. Those who call them ignorant can only do so in ignorance. Astronomy was a systematic study among them twenty-two centuries before Christ. They established the principles of mathematics, of trigonometry, and of algebra at a very early period. In philosophy, they expounded the Baconian method before Bacon, and the Cartesian theory before Descartes. They partially stumbled upon the theory of biological evolution, and that of the conservation of energy, in the pre-Christian era; their philosophers divided the theory of ether centuries ago, and even conjectured the creation of light. In art and in literature their achievements extort admiration. In the science of government, they have at one time or another experimented with every known method. No nation with a history so great and so unbroken can contain within it the seeds of permanent decay; and Lord Salisbury spoke with truer insight than many of his followers when he said he declined to believe that such a race could become hopelessly moribund. Be it remembered, too, that China possesses untapped mineral resources vaster than the United

States; that much of the country can boast of unexampled fertility; and that the capacity for industry is so ingrained in the people, that taken in bulk they are the most laborious race on earth. It is alleged against them that they lack the military instinct, and are not a fighting race. It is true that they love peace, but the combative instinct is only dormant; they possess it in common with the rest of mankind, and it may be roused. The men of many provinces do not lack physique, and they certainly do not lack courage. The records of their own wars prove this; so does the experience of the Chinese Regiment; so does the story of the gunners who stuck to their guns on the island batteries of Weihaiwei. They only need leaders of knowledge and integrity; these they will find in Japan." After that, we come upon an apparent self-contradiction. Having remarked that if Japan meets defeat, Manchuria "will inevitably become, in name and in fact, an appanage of Czarism," the writer says: "However the war may end, that province could never become a centre of Russian colonisation." If an appanage of Czarism "in fact" is not a Russian colony in name, we are somewhat misled. To prove that no alien power could colonise Manchuria, we are reminded that we "cannot exterminate men by the million," to which the inquiry instantly presents itself: Had Great Britain to exterminate millions to colonise India? Sir Robert Hart's prophecy of 1900, acent the Chinese imperilment "of the world's future," is quoted as containing the "germ of prophetic insight" in a man who sees "with clearer and more prescient vision than those around him." However, it is reassuring to be told, in column number four, that "the popular conception of the Yellow Peril is a bogey." Finally, in the fifth column, with barely nine hundred words to come, we glean that the real yellow peril is to be a commercial one. China and Japan together, peace restored, are to "boss" the world's markets, as set forth in the late Mr. Charles Pearson's "National Life and Character." The writer holds, he says, with Dr. Martin, the experienced President of the Imperial Chinese University, that "China is a unit, and through all its members there sweeps the mighty tide of a common life." Entertaining which pretty sentiment, he not very reasonably asserts that without the wiser head of Japan to help her, China will never work out her own salvation. However, dropping the real saffron-tinted peril, it is said, by way of peroration: "The most tremendous lesson, the most significant warning, which this war conveys to Europe, is not that Russia may—and probably will—be beaten, not that the outward expansion of a particular nation has been arrested, but that, whether Japan wins or loses, for the first time since Europe began to dominate Asia, an Asiatic nation has arisen to challenge a European nation upon equal terms. The weapons that were forced upon the reluctant hands of Asia have at last been seized in real earnest; how skilfully and how shrewdly they are being used, the events of the last few weeks have shown. Influences, potent and irresistible, have been set in motion, the end of which no man can foresee. Whatever else befalls, this is certain: that Japan and China will henceforth follow what they conceive to be their destinies, unchecked and unrestricted by Europe." And moreover: "The Yellow Races have always been the most vitalising and energising factors in the whole of Asia. They are coming to their own, and Europe can no longer stop them. The wave of European domination has rolled onward to the shores of the Pacific, but it has recoiled at last. This war, whatever be its upshot, marks the turn of the tide. If the Japanese are beaten, they will renew the struggle in their own time; and when next they fight, China will be ranged beside

them; for to believe that any European Power has strength for the effort to hold those countless myriads in permanent subjection, is to dream idle dreams. The war, if it means anything at all, means that a period has been placed upon the advance of European predominance in Asia. It contains no aggressive menace to Europe; but it means that a line has been drawn, and it means that the dawn of the Twentieth Century is witnessing more than one awakening."

FARCICAL

"BLOCKADE" RUNNING.

My mind is uneasy and my heart is full of woe! Alas, we have just finished a voyage which promised great things in the way of sensation and peril. Those sensations have remained unrealised, those perils unencountered, the voyage has proved uneventful after all.

In the beginning, we laid in large stocks of foolscap and the other evils of literature, prepared to do or die in the effort to obtain news which would beat the war correspondent at his own game, and enter the columns of those papers in spaces that had been left blank for the land and sea fights which he had failed to see.

Our noble ship was at the Hongkew wharf loading, yes! actually loading, for Newchwang. Every officer's face had taken on a gloomy but important look. Every engineer was cursing the fact that his life was uninsured. Was not the vessel's premium paid for war risks? Was she not pouching a freight which would pay her expenses for a year to come? "You bet she was!" came the cry, as they covertly talked of floating mines adrift in the Gulf of Pechili.

While we were taking in cargo large numbers of Japanese visited the ship ostensibly to sell boots, war post-cards, and cigar-cases. They all seemed very anxious to know her destination and probable date of return, so we mutually agreed they were spies and answered them in a guarded manner. Still, the real reason of their inquiries might have been the fact that as we paid for our purchases in chits, they wanted to know when the ship would get back and see those same chits exchanged for hard cash. Of course similar Japanese had pestered us with their wares on other occasions but then we had not been bound to Newchwang so nobody dreamed then of attaching any significance to their visits.

We left the wharf at last after a tender farewell to the fellows on board other and luckier ships. Nothing of any importance occurred until we were clear of Shawsishan and then we passed some fishing-boats and a derelict empty beer-barrel, which last had probably floated south from some sunken Russian battleship. A careful look-out was kept for stray floating mines and at last the officer on watch sighted a suspicious object off Alceste Island. On a closer inspection with binoculars it looked like a gigantic cocoa-nut in a laced white leather coat. The buoy of a mine, we decided. Pulling frantically towards it was a fishing-boat manned by poor ignorant Chinese. In vain we made frantic signals to them to leave it unmolested, they took no notice whatever.

Some anxious moments came to us on the bridge; we braced ourselves to face the horrid spectacle of a junk blown sky-high. That vision was mercifully spared

us; one of her crew grabbed the buoy and nonchalantly hauled in the line. Attached to the end was a beastly common and ordinary net. Disgust overspread our faces, disgust which was repeated ten-fold on the yellow countenances of the fishermen when they found its meshes absolutely devoid of fish.

At Chefoo, much to our chagrin, we discharged all the contraband cargo. This dashed all hopes of being captured by a Japanese cruiser to the ground; even they would let us proceed now. Proceed we did, shorn of our coveted risks and bereft of all hopes pertaining to excitement and promotion.

As we passed the Liaotishan Promontory a feeble searchlight shone forth from Port Arthur but missed us in its circling of the horizon.

On arrival at the Bar off Newchwang we cast anchor to await examination. Two hours later a steam-launch came speeding towards us with a crew of armed and fierce-looking sailors from the now dismantled gunboat Sivoutch. "At last!" we cried, with glee. "The ship is going to be arrested." But no! not one of those armed men came on board. Instead, a courteous naval officer signed our permit to pass in, and drank our healths in a glass of the ship's Scotch whisky.

And so; we came to the dreaded port.

And so; we later left it and returned to Shanghai to pay our forgotten chits.

BLOCKADE RUNNER.

PARAGRAMS.

BY DEMOCRITUS.

An Austrian citizen has just been sentenced to eight days' confinement for slandering a Shanghai policeman. Owing to the state of his health, he was allowed to work out the sentence in his own home. After that, to mention that "So-and-so is confined to the house with a severe cold" will raise the question: Is it by order of his Consul?

The Shanghai Temperance Party must wake up. A correspondent in Wednesday's "Daily News" complained that even the steam-launches on the Soochow Creek are too much "on the toot."

"Oh! listen to the Band." This bit of excellent advice might be more freely acted upon, if some people were to be disabused of the erroneous idea that they have a right to "reserve" vacant chairs for friends who "may come later." An elderly lady was deprived of a chair on one occasion this week, the said chair being occupied by a young "lady's" reticule, and the tip of her

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Weary of life. Derangement of the liver is one of the most efficient causes of dangerous diseases, and the most prolific of those melancholy forebodings which are worse than death itself. A few doses of these noted Pills act magically in dispelling low spirits and repelling attacks made on the nerves by excessive heat, impure atmospheres, over-indulgence, or exhausting excitement. The most shattered constitution may derive benefit from Holloway's Pills, which will regulate disordered action, brace the nerves, increase the energy of the intellectual faculties, and revive the failing memory. By attentively studying the instructions for taking these Pills, and obediently putting them in practice, the most dispondent will soon feel confident of a perfect recovery.

parol. The young "lady" refused, with some hauteur, to allow the reserved chair to be used "just until your friend arrives."

* *

The jury in the alleged bribery case were exempted from further jury service until the end of next year. One interested in the prosecution opined that they should have been exempted to the end of their natural lives. But that, as Mr. Morgan Phillips would have said, was imported prejudice.

THE LOSS OF SUBMARINE A 1.

INQUEST.

(CONDENSED FROM THE "TIMES.")

The inquest on the bodies of the officers and crew of the Submarine A 1 was held at Haslar Hospital on the 19th and 20th ult. Representatives of the Admiralty and the owners of the s.s. Berwick Castle were present. After the bodies had been viewed by the jury, Lieut. F. E. M. Garforth gave evidence of identification. He said that deceased were easily recognisable when taken out of the submarine.

Captain R. H. S. Bacon, D. S. O., of H. M. S. Thames, inspecting officer of the submarine flotilla, was next called. He stated that on 18th March, when manoeuvres were being carried out at Portsmouth, he was in charge of the submarine operations. Witness then went on to give a description of the structure, and machinery of the A 1. The whole injury, he said, was confined to the top of the conning tower. The optical tube was bent, the starboard ventilator had been broken, the top of the conning tower was slightly bent down and the starboard side bent in. The only leakage which could occur would be between the water-tight lid, and the part of the conning tower bent, where the optical tube entered. In witness's opinion if the crew had not been stunned they could have stopped the leak, and blown out the ballast tanks. The top of the conning tower was about three feet under the surface when the boat was submerged. She could be brought to the surface on an even keel by the manipulation of the rudders. It was quite evident that the valves for blowing out the ballast tanks had not been opened. Capt. Bacon said that he wished to correct a statement that had been made in the Press that the A 1 had many failures. She had no failures, and was the best and handiest boat under water in the navy. The periscope took in a section of the horizon to the extent of 45 degrees. The instrument should sweep all round at least once in ten minutes, but on this occasion it did not seem to have been turned round far enough to see the Berwick Castle. It took five minutes to empty the ballast tank, and about the same time to effect a submersion. The manoeuvres on the day in question were being carried on in the fairway between Spithead and Portsmouth. It would be quite impracticable to warn all incoming vessels on such occasions, as most of them came in from abroad. No explosion could have taken place through the gasoline, as all gasoline was shut off when diving was taking place. The "Times" report says:—"Captain Bacon next gave a voluntary statement as to the actual incidents on the day of the loss of the A 1. 'About 1.45 p.m.' he said, 'I signalled A 1 to attack a cruiser about four miles to the south of the Nab. I saw her dive in that direction. From an examination of the top of the conning tower and reports from the divers who examined the bottom of the Berwick Castle,

as well as from the direction of the cruiser, I concluded that the submarine was steering south.' The Berwick Castle was steering about south-east, and therefore coming up on the starboard quarter of the submarine. The submarine is fitted with an optical tube which gives a view equal to the naked eye. She was also fitted with an electrical apparatus to allow the whole of the horizon to be surveyed. The Berwick Castle was going about nine knots and the submarine about six knots. Under these conditions unless the tube had been revolved so as to be on the beam of the submarine the Berwick Castle would not have been sighted until about 150ft. off. The submarine had the choice of doing two things—(1) of blowing out her tanks, starboarding her helm, and risking a grazing collision on the surface; (2) diving underneath the bottom of the Berwick Castle. The latter was undoubtedly chosen. If the Berwick Castle were sighted 150ft. off, and allowing five seconds for the captain of the submarine to make up his mind, the boat would have been struck in exactly the position she was on the top of her conning tower, which was 25ft. below the surface. Had she had about three more seconds, she would have passed clear under the bottom of the Berwick Castle."

Surgeon W. B. Maurice, R. N., said that in his opinion it was quite possible that the collision had caused sufficient concussion to stun the crew, being as they were in a confined space. The men were probably rendered unconscious and then drowned.

H. M. Bruise, the master of the Berwick Castle, was then called. He said that when the vessel was struck he had no idea of what had occurred. There was no vibration, but simply a metallic sound of something striking twice. As soon as he heard these sounds he stopped his ship, and the carpenter examined the bottom, but could find nothing wrong. He signalled what had happened to the Fire Queen.

Commander Sir D. E. R. Brownrigg read the signals made. He said that the Berwick Castle went on her way, supposing that she had been struck by a torpedo with a collapsible head.

The A 1's log book was produced and various entries made in it on the day of the accident were read.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned till the following day.

20th April.

Captain Bacon was recalled. In the conning tower, he said, there were marks which showed that Lieut. Mansergh must have received a very severe blow. There was blood on the grating of the tower, just under where Lieut. Mansergh's head must have been. What he had seen since the previous sitting had confirmed his opinion that the men had been stunned by the impact.

The coroner questioned witness at some length as to the best way of lifting the submarine from the bottom. Captain Bacon deprecated the Coroner's suggestion that the best way to have raised the boat would have been to have steel eyes fixed to her and to raise her by passing hawsers through these. The simplest way to lift her was to manipulate all the hawsers from the surface—to sweep her off the bottom. Six-inch hawsers were extremely awkward things for divers to work with.

In reply to Mr. Howden (representing the owners of the Berwick Castle), witness said that he would say that there was absolutely no liability against the Berwick Castle.

The first officer of the Berwick Castle confirmed the Captain's evidence.

Franz Carlsen, a diver in the employ of the Neptune Salvage Co., was next called. He described the position of the boat on the bottom, and said that nothing could have been done to raise her more quickly.

The Coroner then addressed the jury at some length. He complimented the master

of the Berwick Castle for stopping after such a slight shock. It was sad to think that in the short time of three seconds the submarine would have been safe.

The jury unanimously found that the men lost their lives through accidental drowning. They expressed sympathy with the relatives of the deceased and recommended that in future submarine manoeuvres should not be carried out in a narrow fairway.

Captain Bacon pointed out that such a regulation would be impossible. The jury, at the Coroner's suggestion, struck the recommendation out.

We may add that there is no doubt that the submarines were worked very hard during the manoeuvres. On the night before his death, Lieut. Mansergh was sleeping on the wardroom table of the torpedo gunboat Hazard with another commander of a submarine, and he remarked to his brother officer: "Thank God, to-morrow's the last day."

Law Reports

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 27th May.

Before Sir HIRAM S. WILKINSON (Chief Justice), and Messrs. F. J. DRAKEFORD, D. E. J. ABRAHAM, W. ARMSTRONG, C. MOORE, and L. PLUMMER (jury).

R. v. HESPELER.

This case was resumed, Mr. Duncan McNeill prosecuting on behalf of the Acting Crown Advocate (Mr. W. A. C. Platt), and Mr. F. Ellis defending.

Inspector Thomas William Bownen, of the Chinkiang Municipal Police, said he knew both Greer and Hespeler. He first met Hespeler on the 14th December, 1903, in the Customs' Club at Chinkiang. Greer came in the following evening, and joined them. Witness introduced them to each other. He first heard of Greer's alleged fortune about the end of November, 1903. It was matter of gossip in the Concession. Afterwards Greer himself told him, and said the news had followed him through the Straits Settlements to the Consulate at Chinkiang. Early in December Greer borrowed a cable-code book, to telegraph to Auld and Stronach the name of his legal advisers in Shanghai. On a second occasion he borrowed it to decipher a cable message he said had come from Auld and Stronach. Witness offered to help, but Greer refused and said it was private. Shortly afterwards Greer came back and told witness the cable said: "Greer, Consulate, Chinkiang Stokes and Platt respectable firm, poor but honest. Make other arrangements." Witness had asked Greer's boy about Hespeler's visits to his master. Once, the boy said, it was the middle of the tenth moon. That would be about December.

Cross-examined—It was only last month he saw the boy; after these proceedings had started. After witness had introduced Greer to Hespeler, about half-an-hour after, Greer said, pointing to Hespeler, "That chap is a funny old rooster," and asked "Do you know what he is?" Witness said "Mining Engineer." Greer, in a very sarcastic manner, replied: "Mining engineer? Why? He has been hard up in Japan." Hespeler had said nothing to Greer about Japan. Witness was with them all that half-hour, and they had no private conversation together.

Mr. George James Kaye, mechanical engineer, employed by the London and

China Syndicate, said Hespeler formerly had an appointment as mining engineer to the Syndicate, to do some prospecting, in the province of Anhui. Witness went up river with him in October 1903. They left Shanghai on the 13th October, for Tatung. The boat stopped at Chinkiang on the 14th, about 1 a.m. He and Hespeler were on deck, but neither went ashore. They reached Tatung on the 15th, about 9 a.m., and did the work they went to do, remaining until the 21st October. Witness then left Mr. Hespeler, who was to wait there until the arrival of another mining engineer, named Rhodes, also employed by the London and China Syndicate. They had to go and analyse some coal and copper deposits at Tungling, about thirteen English miles away. On the 1st November, witness left Shanghai again for Tatung, arriving on the morning of the 3rd. Ten hours later the two men came in from a place called Chingtzchung.

Cross-examined—Hespeler ceased connection with the Syndicate about the end of December.

Mr. Charles Amos Biddle, American subject, proprietor of the Hotel Metropole, said he knew both prisoners. He first met Greer on the 25th December last. He came and asked for a room that day. He came alone and produced a card marked "R. Greer, British Consulate, Chinkiang." Hespeler came in later. Witness did not remember that Hespeler introduced Greer, or that he said anything about Greer's standing. Hespeler was registered at the hotel from the 30th November to the 5th December. He left \$1,000 on deposit with witness. On the 4th he had a cheque for \$2,000 in the safe for safe-keeping.

Cross-examined—Witness did not remember when Hespeler withdrew his money. About four or five weeks ago he borrowed \$100, and had since repaid. He never borrowed anything from witness in December; had no occasion to do so. Greer, the day after his arrival, deposited a cash-box which he said contained valuable documents. Only one cheque passed between Greer and witness; that was the one now in Court, presented in payment of his account.

Ko Shen, prisoner's "boy," said he had worked in his employ for a year and a-half. He accompanied his master on his travels and had been three times with him to Chinkiang. They stayed at Inspector Bower's house. The first time was about the middle of December. They stayed two or three nights. The next time was the 21st or 22nd of December. The third was about the 1st of January, this year. Coming down about Christmas-time, on the boat, was the first time he saw Greer. His master told him to pay Greer \$100, from the money bag in his master's box.

[Gives details here of journey to Tatung, mentioning all places on route, and methods of conveyance.]

From Tatung to Shanghai, the journey took over three weeks. They did not visit Chinkiang at all on that downward journey. Witness went home about the 3rd or 4th of December, on ten days' leave.

No cross-examination.

Mr. Ellis—That is my case, my Lord. Addressing the jury, Mr. Ellis made the customary reference to the serious and anxious nature of the duty devolving upon himself and upon the jury. They had to disbelieve the evidence on one side or the other. There was little or no evidence against Hespeler. The only evidence was that

of Mr. Platt, and there was nothing in that to show that Mr. Hespeler had any fraudulent intentions. He had met Greer, and did for him what almost any man would have done. Greer's story was an extraordinary and an unbelievable story. Greer asked them to believe that after half-an-hour's acquaintance he and Hespeler sat down to concoct a "wicked and fiendish fraud," apparently for the sole benefit of Greer's temporal welfare. On Greer's statement, Hespeler trusted him implicitly. Hespeler was not out of employment; did not lack means. Greer had borrowed and returned \$100, or he had paid Hespeler his small share of the fraudulent proceeds. Which was more likely? Hespeler's story was more likely, and it was supported by evidence. Greer's antecedents were significant. As a soldier in the orderly-room he had made some acquaintance with the ways of correspondence, and his experiences as a constable had familiarised him with the ways of prisoners. The extraordinary letter was not impossible to Greer as suggested by the counsel for the prosecution, as he had admitted writing entirely by himself a clever letter to Mr. Platt. The date of his alleged conspiracy with Mr. Hespeler, in his own rooms, was also very vague. Evidence showed that Mr. Hespeler was travelling overland at the time he was supposed to be conspiring with Greer. Inspector Bower's evidence went to prove that Greer and Hespeler were strangers up to the 14th December. Mr. Biddle's evidence proved that in one detail at least Greer's evidence was false. Greer said Hespeler introduced him to Biddle, as a man with "pots of money." Mr. Biddle proved that Greer came first, and that no introduction took place. The evidence for the defence hung consistently together, and he hoped the jury would have no doubt of Hespeler's innocence.

Mr. McNeill said this prosecution rested mainly upon the evidence of a man who had admitted his own guilt. But for that evidence, this prosecution would never have taken place. The evidence of Greer, given voluntarily in the first instance, had remained unshaken. The defence of an alibi was a good defence if proved. It was a dangerous, a fatal defence, if disproved or doubted. The "boys" from Chinkiang were positive that they had seen Hespeler with Greer more than a month before Christmas. Mr. Kaye's evidence was correct enough, so far as it went. It left unaccounted for the lengthy periods during which he left Hespeler at Tatung. At the very moment of his arrest, Hespeler said he wasn't there at the time he was supposed to be conspiring with Greer.

His Lordship, summing up, said that so far as the indictment was concerned if they believed Greer's statements, the jury would find the prisoner guilty. If Hespeler incited Greer to the fraud, he was guilty of the charge in the indictment. The case rested mainly upon Greer's evidence. Mr. McNeill had asked them to believe that that evidence was unshaken, but that was not enough for the jury. It had long been felt, and the practice had long been followed, of warning jurors not to place reliance upon the evidence of accomplices or alleged accomplices unless that evidence was corroborated in some material part. The defence in this case mostly was an alibi. It was not only that there was an absence of confirmation, but there was the fact that prisoner was not in Chinkiang at that time, until after the letter was sent to Shanghai to be printed. If the jury concluded that the alibi had been proved, the

case was at an end. On that point they had the evidence of the two Chinese witnesses from Chinkiang, that it was more than a month before Christmas that Hespeler appeared in Chinkiang. They had also the evidence of Greer's boy, that of Inspector Bower, and the story of prisoner's own boy, and if they had any doubt as to those statements, they were to give the prisoner the benefit of it as to prisoner's participation in the proceeds, they had Greer's story, and the story of Hespeler's boy about the loan. He thought it right to tell them, as to that they would not be justified in depending upon any corroboration that there was here, and in the circumstances, his Lordship considered it their duty to find the prisoner NOT GUILTY.

Verdict accordingly.

Before SIR HIRAM S. WILKINSON (Chief Justice), and Messrs. G. J. W. MORGAN, G. C. M. DEW, J. C. QUICK, G. D. SCOTT, and W. CARTER (jurors).
REX. v. MARCO GOLDSTEIN.

R. v. MARCO GOLDSTEIN.

Sitting at two o'clock, the Court proceeded with the trial of Marco Goldstein, for attempted bribery of Detective Gillsan.

Mr. W. A. C. Platt, Crown Advocate, advised by M. G. D. Musso, prosecuted.

Mr. Morgan Phillips, instructed by Mr. A. Bidouac, was for the defence.

The new jury consisted of Messrs. G. J. W. Morgan, G. C. M. Dew, W. Carter, G. D. Scott, and J. C. Quick.

Mr. George Washington Noel, who was called for this jury also, was fined another \$50 for not attending.

Mr. Platt addressed the jury, reviewing the evidence to be given, remarking that it was a most unsavoury case, and that the Oriental Hotel seemed to be a sink of iniquity.

John Gillsan, detective sergeant in the Shanghai Police Force, said he joined the force on the 6th January 1898. He had known prisoner about five years, as a hotel keeper—the Grand Oriental, late Cleveland, H. tel on Broadway. On the 28th March witness was engaged at this Court in a case against a man called Stewart. When the case was over, the accused came up to him at the gate of the Consulate compound, and said: "Why don't you make a chance, the same as others have done before you?" Witness replied: "In what way? What do you mean?" He said: "By leaving the girl houses alone; not causing so much trouble." Witness asked what houses he referred to. He replied "The ones in Nanking Road." He promised to get witness \$200 or \$300 a month; and that it would never be discovered by his superiors. It would be paid through him. Witness understood him to mean (among others) a certain house which witness knew was being fitted up as a brothel, by a Chinese landlord. Witness said he was not the only detective in Shanghai. He said: "That's all right. Fix them up yourself." He reported the matter at once to Inspector Armstrong, and put the matter in writing. Later, on the night of the 29th, the prisoner saw him again and asked him "what about that affair?" He also said that if witness were not paid, he could "close them up." Witness said it was a very serious matter and he would consider it. After some prosecutions of the prisoner, in connection with some disorderly houses belonging to him, witness went, obedient to instructions of Inspector Bourke, to caution Goldstein. He said he had sublet these houses to men called Cainadan and Pope. From personal observation during the last eleven months, witness could say he had seen men suspected of importing bad

women frequenting the Grand Oriental Hotel.

Cross-examined—On or off duty, in visiting these houses, and this hotel, witness had occasionally signed chits there. If they had proof that a house was a brothel, they reported it. This case of the 28th March was the first bribe ever offered to witness, by prisoner or any one else. Witness was practically always on duty.

Here there was considerable badgering as to whether witness understood Goldstein to mean one house in Nanzing Road (according to depositions) or several, and His Lordship pointed out that the particular statement must be read before cross-examination upon it. Witness now said he understood Goldstein to mean more than the one house on the opposite side of Nanzing Road. He did not expect that he could afford to pay \$200 for the one house. He took it to mean the Chinaman's house, and Nos. 156 and 157 as well. It was on the 24th February that he went to see Goldstein about Nos. 156 and 157, and warned him that Inspector Bourke said if these houses were allowed to remain open, it would affect his licence. At No. 154 there was a Greek bakery, and Nos. 156 and 157 were brothels. They had been closed on four occasions. No. 156 was the bakery when witness first came. Pope said he rented it from Goldstein. These houses had been watched since September, 1903. They were still being used as brothels. The occupier of No. 157 was a French subject, named Annette Bertinosquet (?). She had been there since the 1st January. She had applied for Municipal permission to open it as a coffee shop. This was the house said to have been sublet by Goldstein to Cainadan. Cainadan came to see witness early in January, and showed witness a Municipal letter dated 23rd December, saying that the Council had no objection to a bona fide coffee shop, and no permit was necessary. Witness said that if the two Councils had no objection, the Police had none. The woman was still there. The Police were having a good deal of trouble with women in Hongkew. There were also a lot of undesirable refugees from Port Arthur. As soon as they got a house empty of one lot, it was refilled with another. These houses opposite the hotel were occupied by women and used as brothels, and were still so used. One of the landlords was a Chinaman. They did not belong to Goldstein. He had never seen women frequenting the Grand Oriental Hotel. It was a very large house.

Re-examined—He could make a rough plan of the houses Nos. 156 and 157. (Did so.) Part of 154 was a part of 156. The police suspected that the coffee house was being used as a brothel, as there were three women there all the time. It was difficult to get convictions against these women, and to get them carried out when got. The buildings in question were Chinese-built, of wood. Opposite were Chinese shops. Their ordinary rental would be about \$15 a month.

Alan Maxwell Boisragon, captain superintendent of police, deposed to the reports received from Detective Sergeant Gilfillan.

John Bourke, Inspector of Municipal Police, in charge of the Hongkew Division, said he instructed Gilfillan to make reports regarding the brothels in his district. The houses were watched with a view to prosecutions. They had had prosecutions in the cases of Nos. 156 and 157—two each. On 18th September the occupants of No. 157 were ordered to leave Shanghai in a month, and in other cases, the houses were ordered to be closed. They were never closed.

Cross-examined—There were about twenty foreign police agents in Hongkew. Brothels came under their observation. In cases of prosecution, it sometimes happened that a convicted person would transfer the house to the name of one of the other women in the house, thus baffling prosecution by an ostensible change of tenancy. There

had been no prosecution of Annette Bertinosquet, at least, not in that house. In the past few months, there had been an invasion of Shanghai by all sorts of disreputable characters, in consequence of the war disturbing them in their previous domiciles.

Peter Thomas, an employé in the firm of Messrs. Ward, Probst, and Co., in the property department, said: Marco Goldstein had leased a portion of Cadastral lot No. 1012, at the corner of Broadway and Nanzing Road, upon which was built the Grand Oriental Hotel, and some Chinese shops, separated from the hotel by a passage way—154 was the one nearest the hotel. Next were Nos. 156 and 157, without the "H". The hotel had been up since about September 1902. It was Goldstein's property. He paid ground-rent only.

William Wreford Bond deposed that he knew Detective-Sergeant Gilfillan. He knew Goldstein by repute; spoke to him once only. On the 28th March last, witness was in company with Gilfillan, at the British Consulate. They were talking together when the accused beckoned Gilfillan away. He went, and witness waited on the parapet for about four or five minutes, when Gilfillan called out to him "I'll see you later." Witness then left.

Adjourned until ten o'clock on Saturday.

Shanghai, 28th May.

This case was called on again. Mr. W. A. C. Platt (Acting Crown Advocate) prosecuted and had with him Mr. G. D. Musso. Mr. T. Morgan Phillips defended.

Mr. Platt applied for an adjournment. A very important witness, named Carolina Vlasinska, an Austrian subject, had disappeared. Notice that she was to be called was served on the prisoner's counsel on Thursday and she had not been seen since. The police were, however, on her track and with the assistance of the Court it was hoped to ensure her attendance on Monday. If his Lordship would address a letter to the Austrian Consul-General, the latter would, if necessary, issue a warrant to secure the woman's presence. Mr. Platt added that he would not have made the application if it had not been essential to his case.

Mr. Morgan Phillips said he had certainly been notified that this woman was to be called. He would merely point out that she had not been called before the magistrate, that her depositions were not in Court, and that she had not been bound over to attend. If she were so extremely important a witness it was curious her evidence had not been taken before, and he did not think the prisoner ought to be detained. But he left the matter entirely with his Lordship.

His Lordship said he must have some evidence to justify the remand.

Detective-Sergeant Gilfillan, recalled, said the woman Carolina Vlasinska made a statement in his presence to Mr. Platt, who took it down in writing. The woman said she would appear in Court on Thursday, but she had not been present then or since. He thought it possible to procure her attendance by Monday. The adjournment was granted, and his Lordship said he would write to the Austrian Consul-General in the matter.

Shanghai, 30th May.

This case was resumed. Mr. W. A. C. Platt (Acting Crown Advocate) prosecuted, assisted by Mr. G. D. Musso. Mr. T. Morgan Phillips defended.

Mr. Platt stated that the woman Carolina Vlasinska, to secure whose presence the Court had adjourned on Saturday was not in Court. He would ask his Lordship to hear evidence as to the

steps which had been taken since the last hearing, in order that the Austrian Consul-General might be asked to issue a warrant.

Detective-Sergeant Gilfillan, again recalled, said that on Saturday afternoon he obtained a subpoena from the Austrian Consul-General for the woman's attendance. At 9.30 the same evening he went to Silless's boarding-house at 8, Yuhang Road, and there saw the woman. He handed her the subpoena and she stated that she would appear in Court at the time named (10 a.m. Monday). She was not present in Court. Witness had had the house watched. At a quarter to ten this (Monday) morning witness waited on the Austrian Consul and told him the police had suspicions the woman would not obey the subpoena, and the Consul stated that on receipt of a note from his Lordship that the woman had not appeared as ordered, a warrant would issue. Witness had been to the boarding-house that morning and found that the woman left at 6 a.m. and had not since returned.

On this evidence Mr. Platt asked his Lordship to address a letter to the Austrian Consul-General asking for a warrant. In the meantime he could call two other witnesses.

The woman's name was called three times, and there being no reply his Lordship wrote the note asked.

Mr. Morgan Phillips obtained permission to put through his Lordship two further questions, omitted in cross-examining Gilfillan. In answering them the witness said he only had one set of chits at Goldstein's hotel. They amounted to a little over \$4 and he settled them, he believed, on the 2nd of April, but he did not pay any particular attention to the date at the time.

Detective-Inspector McDowell, examined by Mr. Platt, stated that from the end of May 1901 till the 1st July 1903 he was senior detective in the Hongkew district. The Grand Oriental Hotel, which he originally knew as the Cleveland, had been occupied by prisoner during the whole of that time. Witness considered it to be the headquarters in the district for prostitutes and pimps, especially the latter. The house had been under the observation of the detective department who had reason to believe that prisoner was concerned in the establishment of houses of ill-fame.

Mr. Morgan Phillips objected that this evidence was not relevant, though he did not want to keep any facts back.

His Lordship held that the evidence was distinctly relevant. Prisoner was charged with attempting to bribe a detective not to give evidence in regard to houses of ill-fame, and that prisoner was connected with such houses would be very relevant.

Witness, in further evidence, said that on the 14th August, 1901, he arrested a man and a woman in the prisoner's hotel on a Russian Consular warrant. They were deported as rogues. On the 16th August, 1901, he arrested in the hotel an Austrian subject, David Goldstein, whom he believed to be prisoner's cousin and who was placed under police supervision. In going the round of bad houses in Hongkew witness had frequently met in the inmates men and women he had previously known as staying at prisoner's hotel. During witness's term in Hongkew there were at least fifty prosecutions against women from that district.

Cross-examined—He would not say that prisoner was responsible for the presence of all these undesirables in Shanghai. There had been no prosecution against prisoner

for keeping a disorderly house himself; there had been two prosecutions against him for other offences. Witness had not known previously the man and woman he arrested; they were strangers in Shanghai. At that time a great many refugees and others were coming to Shanghai; many bad characters were being sent away from Port Arthur and Chefoo, they tried to establish themselves in Shanghai and the police had a great deal of trouble with them. Such people had to get lodgings somewhere and Goldstein's house was of the kind and in a neighbourhood they were likely to resort to, but once their character had been ascertained a hotel-keeper would be entitled and ought to refuse them entertainment. Goldstein's premises were large and situated in the middle of Broadway. Witness did not know personally that David Goldstein was prisoner's cousin; he had only heard so, but made no inquiries, as he was not concerned in knowing.

Solomon Leopold, a French protégé, said he was formerly employed for five months by Goldstein as a barman. The house was resorted to by prostitutes and pimps, who were recommended thither by others of the same class.

Cross-examined—He came to Shanghai from Ceylon with his father, brothers, and sisters. When they arrived the rest of the family lived at Yangtseepoo. Witness's father was in poor circumstances and prisoner lent him some beds. When witness left prisoner owed him a month's wages. There had been trouble between them. Prisoner wanted to build another house and make witness manager, but he refused to stay with Goldstein as it was a bad house. There were proceedings in the British Court as the result of which Goldstein got his beds restored and witness obtained his month's wages.

Re-examined—He refused to stay with prisoner longer because bartending was not his business.

Mr. Platt said he had another witness in Court—a woman who had been mentioned as the tenant of No. 157 Nanzing Road. Her name had not been given as a witness to Mr. Phillips, as it was only that morning that he (Mr. Platt) ascertained he would be able to get her. Legally he was not bound to give notice to the other side, but if Mr. Phillips considered that he would be at a disadvantage, he (Mr. Platt) was willing to postpone calling the witness till next day.

Mr. Phillips only complained of the unusual and irregular way in which the prosecution was being conducted.

His Lordship asked if Mr. Phillips could say that the prosecution was not entitled to call this witness.

Mr. Phillips could not say that.

Mr. Platt quoted authority for his procedure, and the witness was called.

Annetta Berliosi, a French subject and the tenant of 157 Nanzing Road, said she had occupied the house since the 7th January. She saw prisoner about tenantry it as a coffee-shop, not as a bad house. Goldstein said at first he could not let her have the house as there had been so much trouble about it. Thereupon witness showed him a document (produced) from the French Consul-General. (This document witness described as a "license" and appeared to regard as a certificate of registration.) A written agreement was subsequently made with Mr. Camadan, who was a sort of manager to Goldstein, and to whom she paid the rent. The rent was \$50 a month.

Cross-examined—After she had paid three months' rent she was given fresh receipts by Camadan. There had been no trouble made by anyone about his house.

Re-examined—Camadan burned her original receipts when he gave her fresh; she did not know why he did this.

His Lordship pointed out, in respect of the documents put in by this witness, that the so-called "license," shown to prisoner, was not an ordinary certificate of registration and that the written agreement placed the rent at \$25 a month.

The Court adjourned till next day at 10 a.m.

Shanghai, 31st May.

The charge of attempted police bribery against Marco Goldstein was re-opened this morning. As before, the prosecution was in the hands of the Crown Advocate, Mr. W. A. C. Platt, who had Mr. G. D. Musso with him. Mr. Morgan Phillips defended.

Richard Schmied (P. C. 40) was sworn as interpreter.

Caroline Vasilinska (in Plattdeutsch) deposed that she had known the prisoner sixteen years, having lived with him most of that time. She left him seven months ago. Last Tuesday she visited Mr. Platt's office, and made a statement. Sergeant Gilfillan was present. She did not remember what she had said.

Did the conversation take place in English?—She says she doesn't know. (Laughter).

Whom has she seen since making that statement?—Mr. Phillips:—My lord! we have been waiting four days for this witness, and my friend at once begins to cross-examine her.

Witness (examination continued) said she had lived with prisoner at the Cleveland and Oriental Hotels. Only decent people came there in her time. She knew the houses Nos. 156 and 157, Nanzing Road. They used to be stables. She knew Mr. Camadan. He lived at the same hotel.

At the interview at my office, did she make any statement inconsistent with what she has now said?—She says she doesn't remember.

Did she say the hotels were frequented by bad women and pimps?—She says she doesn't remember saying that.

The Interpreter here announced that the woman was answering the questions before he translated them to her. She seemed to understand English perfectly well.

Mr. Phillips rose to object.

His Lordship—It is very material. The Interpreter did quite right to inform the Court of it. She may be treated as a hostile witness. The fact is evident to the Court.

Examination (continued)—She did not say that bad women went from the hotel to cigarette shops and houses of ill-fame. She did not remember saying that two men wanted to rent 156 and 157 for use as brothels. She did not remember if the men handed Camadan \$150 as rent to be paid to Goldstein. There was a Turkish bath attached to the Oriental Hotel. She never saw men and women bathing together there. Plenty of people came to bathe, but she never saw them.

Cross-examined—Sergeant Gilfillan came to her (she was living at a Russian gentleman's boarding-house at Hongkew) and told her what to say. He sent a Mr. Byrne with her to Mr. Platt's office. She had some trouble with Mr. Goldstein and wanted to see him punished. That was why she went. She knew Gilfillan, who used to come to the hotel looking for "absentees." She was bringing an action for breach of promise of marriage against Goldstein, but they arranged the matter. There were some legal proceedings at the Austrian Consulate. She

had had nothing to do with him since. They had quarrelled several times. Nos. 156 and 157 were not used as stables right up to the time she left. One was a bakery. There were eight bed-rooms at the Cleveland Hotel, two of which were occupied by herself and Goldstein—one each. There were between 36 and 40 bedrooms at the Oriental Hotel. Ladies and gentlemen used to come applying for lodgings. She never asked who they were.

This closed the case for the Crown.

Mr. Phillips reminded the jury that the simple issue for them to decide was: Did or did not Goldstein attempt to bribe Gilfillan? The question whether he was or was not interested in brothels was relevant only to a possible motive for the alleged bribery. It would be shown, however, that Nos. 156 and 157 were not bad houses. Goldstein did speak to Gilfillan on or about the 28th. It was on the open street where he met him, and it was about his chits. Gilfillan owed about five dollars. Goldstein did not send policemen's chits to the Police Station, but waited till he saw them. As a matter of fact, two or three days later, on 1st April, Gilfillan called in and paid.

Marco Goldstein, the prisoner, deposed that he was proprietor of the Grand Oriental Hotel. On the same site he used to have a little hotel called Cleveland House. He was five years in the Cleveland, and built the Oriental about three years ago. He had invested nearly Tls. 100,000, and had a mortgage on the hotel of Tls. 4,000. He had 36 first-class bedrooms and four or five higher up which he had been letting cheap to refugees. He had never allowed his house to be used for improper purposes, and had never been prosecuted. He never imported or harboured prostitutes. It was to his own interest to keep his hotel respectable, or its value would depreciate. He denied in detail all the statements in Gilfillan's deposition as to the conversation they had. Witness saw Gilfillan standing at the Consulate gates with another gentleman. He called him aside, and asked him to be so kind as to come and square his bill. Also why he came no more to the hotel to hear the band? He used to come often. One or two days after, Gilfillan came and paid his chits. Witness was lessee of Nos. 156 and 157. They were included in his lease from Ward, Probst. Gilfillan came and told him if he did not get rid of the tenants, it would touch his licence. Witness had sublet one of them to Mr. Pope, who had a grocery. That was nearly a year ago. Before that they were used as stables. Mr. Pope took Nos. 154 and 155 and built a bakery. When Gilfillan complained, witness wrote to Mr. Pope. (Press copy produced.) Mr. Pope had gone to Japan, owing three months' rent, so they could not produce the original letter. The letter (dated 15th January) was addressed to the Broadway Grocery Company, 2388, Boone Road. It said the writer was informed by Detective Gilfillan that in the bakery, No. 154 Nanzing Road, which he had rented out to addressee, there was in existence a "female public house," which was against their agreement. The authority here wished him to take necessary measures in order to close the house in question, because it affected his business. Therefore, he should be obliged to addressee to "give proper instructions to have these females expelled from the house. Pardon me for the trouble. Yours, etc. Marco Goldstein." Some girls settled opposite his hotel, in a house belonging to a Chinese tailor, and he paid the Chinaman to turn them out and close the house. He also went to Mr. Sassoon about it. He thought he could use the rooms as overflow bedrooms, if his hotel should be crowded. It was very bad for business to have brothels around the house.

The Court then adjourned.

After tiffin, Goldstein was asked by Mr. Phillips what rents he got for the two houses. He said \$50 a month for No. 156 and \$20 for the small one, No. 157.

Cross-examined—He made no special enquiries into the character of his guests. It was not the custom. If any women went to bad houses from his hotel, he did not know of it. He did not make inquiries about those who paid their way. He had a German manager for the hotel. He could not himself read or write. When that manager left, Mr. Cainadan, a boarder, helped him with "legal" advice. He could not imagine any reason or cause for Detective Gilfillan to concoct this charge. The letter that was sent to the Grocery people, about Gilfillan's complaint, might have been written by Mr. Cainadan. Witness could not read it, and did not know his handwriting. A Mr. Busch wrote one letter. Pope was an American. He owed three months' rent. The first baker was succeeded by another baker, an Austrian named Fürst. Witness went twice to the American Consulate about Pope's rent. There was a letter about the sub-lease, "somewhere in the house."

Henry Busch, a German, deposed that he was a commission agent. Some little time ago he was manager and bookkeeper for Mr. Pope's grocery business, who had also a bakery in Nanzing Road. Mr. Pope showed witness a letter received from Goldstein, and asked him to go to the bakery at once and see Mr. Fürst, the baker, about it. Mr. Fürst rented the bakery from Mr. Pope for \$70 a month. Witness told Mr. Fürst that the girls must move in two or three hours, by Mr. Pope's orders. He believed Mr. Pope owed a few months' rent. From the 15th February till the 15th April last, witness was employed by Goldstein, managing and keeping accounts for the upstairs part. Mr. Goldstein looked after the bar.

This closed the case for the defence.

Addressing the jury, Mr. Phillips said they had now come near the end of this "particularly exasperating and tedious trial." He had never, he said, been engaged in any case into which so much prejudice had been introduced—introduced, in order to distract their attention from the main issue, and bias their minds against the accused, who had been eleven years in business, and had nothing against him. So far as his house being "a sink of iniquity" was concerned, that was prejudice introduced by the prosecuting advocate. This case had shown, if anything, that the house had a clean sheet; and Goldstein deserved great credit for his conduct of it, considering the mixed characters who went there. (Mr. Phillips here went on to dissect the evidence, ridiculing it, pooh-poohing it, arguing its irrelevance, in a really able manner.) There was absolutely not a single thread of corroboration of Gilfillan's story. It stood alone, and any conviction made could rest only on the bare, naked story. It ought to be proved. They could not prove it negative. They would ask what could be Gilfillan's motive. He would suggest one. Gilfillan was a young, active, enthusiastic officer of police. He took to his superior officer the tale that he had been offered \$1,000 a month to close his eyes. That came to his Captain-Superintendent's ears. He said: "An extraordinary young man that. He's smart. What's more—a great thing to say in Shanghai—he's incorruptible. He must be advanced." Was there no motive possible there? Again, what would the public say when they saw that Gilfillan had refused \$1,000 a month and done his duty? Here was sufficient motive.

The chief point made by Mr. Platt was that the story of a well-to-do hotelkeeper crossing the road and calling a policeman aside to ask him to pay \$4 worth of chits was "a bit too thin."

His Lordship, in his summing up to the jury said that the charge was one of attempting to bribe a public officer, and, on the evidence, they could come to no other conclusion than that Gilfillan was a public officer, and if they believed his story they could also come to no other conclusion than that the prisoner was guilty of attempting to bribe. The case depended very largely upon the credibility of Gilfillan or of the prisoner. There were certain charges in which the Legislature had laid down that the unsupported testimony of one witness would not be sufficient to convict. It had been laid down on general grounds that it was better that some guilty persons should escape than that an innocent man should be convicted. It was not necessary to go over the cases which had been reported where that dictum of the law had prevailed. The rule, however, did not prevail in the present charge, and no corroboration was required by law, nor was it the practice of Judges to tell juries that they could not safely convict upon uncorroborative evidence. They would ask themselves, after considering the whole evidence, did they believe the story as told by Gilfillan, and if they did, they were bound to convict. Now, as had been pointed out by counsel for the defence, the question was not one of keeping an improper house—it was whether the prisoner offered the bribe to Gilfillan. Evidence had been adduced as to disorderly houses with a view to show motive. As far as the evidence went there had been no prosecution worth mentioning in respect of accused's hotel. In 1901 there were two disreputable characters taken out of it, and a day or two afterwards, another. Inspector McDowall had spoken to the general character of the house, and they could draw their own conclusions from what accused himself had said, that he accommodated all people, without inquiring what they were. With regard to the character of the houses Nos. 156 and 157, they had the evidence as to the rents, and could draw their own conclusions whether accused would have received so much if they had not been "cigarette shops." It had been suggested that if accused had wanted to bribe the police, he would have gone to Inspector Bourke, Gilfillan's head; but they must know that the reports about such places went to headquarters through Gilfillan, and so that argument could be dismissed. There was the letter written in January last, to the bakers, with regard to Gilfillan's caution. The jury were not to lose sight of the fact that there had been prosecutions in respect of these houses so far back as September, and of those the accused must have been aware. A great deal had been made of the licence said to have been given by the Municipal Council for the opening of one of those houses as a coffee shop. The letter was sent from the Taxes Department, in reply to an enquiry, and was merely an intimation that no licence was required for a coffee shop. It was certainly no permit. Then there was the statement that the house was not being conducted as a coffee shop, and he had to point out that there was no satisfactory evidence offered that Goldstein was not interested in it.

Coming to the interview between accused and the detective, they had two contradictory statements. Which was the more likely one? The interview, being admitted, had to be accounted for. As the Crown Advocate had pointed out, the accused's story of it was an unlikely one. It was for the jury to consider if it had been satisfactorily accounted for.

The jury, after a very few minutes' retirement, returned a verdict of

NOT GUILTY.

Accused was discharged. The jury were exempted from further service until the end of next year.

H. B. M. POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 30th May.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq.,
Police Magistrate.

R. v. LYONS.

Matthew Lyons was charged with being drunk and disorderly and also with assaulting Hung Koh-zai.

Prisoner said he did not remember anything about the occurrence.

P.C. Benson said that at 10.10 a.m. on the previous day he was called from duty in Nanking Road to a shop where a coloured man was said to be giving trouble. On going to No. 309, which is a little off the main road, he found prisoner very drunk, with his coat off, wanting to fight everybody. Two natives said they had been assaulted by him. At 9.20 that same morning witness had seen prisoner very drunk on the bridge between Nanking Road and Bubbling Well Road. To give him another chance he put him in a ricksha and sent him off towards Hongkew. At the second disturbance witness took prisoner to the police-station.

Zah Wei-zeh, the proprietor of a medicine shop at 309, Nanking Road, said prisoner came in so drunk that witness had to order him out of the shop. He refused to go and when an assistant tried to put him out prisoner kicked him.

Prisoner said he got a blow on the eye himself, but he did not know where he got it.

Sergeant Robinson said prisoner had been three months in Shanghai and had been repeatedly seen drunk.

His Worship sentenced prisoner to two weeks' hard labour, or until a ship could be found to sign him on.

THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 30th May.

Before Mr. HUANG HSUEN (Magistrate
and Mr. TWYMAN (British Assessor).

Alleged Illegal Arrest.

The last stage was reached of the case in which three unemployed natives, a female, and a Mixed Court runner were charged with assaulting, robbing, and illegally arresting a shroff in the Chekiang Road on the evening of the 9th instant.

The Assessor said that before giving judgment the Court desired to question one of the defendants—the Mixed Court runner. Mr. Davidson could also question the witness if he wished.

A Mixed Court runner was called to give evidence, but stated that on the 9th inst. he was not at the Mixed Court. His place was taken on that day by a substitute.

The substitute was called and said that he was on duty at the Mixed Court all day on the 9th instant, and also in the evening. He saw the complainant and the female defendant inside the Court-yard. The woman had hold of the complainant. There was a large crowd of people round who were attracted by the disturbance. He could not say if the other male defendants were amongst the crowd. Only the woman had hold of the defendant.

By Sergeant MacGregor—He locked the complainant up on instructions from the Magistrate. When he went up to the woman and the complainant, the former made a statement to him. He asked them both to remain in his quarters until he spoke to the Magistrate. He told the Magistrate what the woman had said and was told to detain the complainant in custody. The complainant had waited in his quarters of his own free will.

After a short consultation, the Assessor said he and the Magistrate agreed that the charge made against the prisoners had not been substantiated; the prisoners would therefore be dismissed.

Mr. Davidson asked that the late complainant be held in custody until the defendants could bring a charge against him of malicious prosecution. This was a very serious matter. His clients had been deprived of their liberty for a considerable length of time.

The Assessor said the man could not be arrested until a charge was formally brought against him, but he would have to find security for his re-appearance.

Shanghai, 27th May.

Before Mr. HUANG HSUEN (Magistrate) and Mr. TWYMAN (British Assessor).

Contractor in Trouble.

The contractor who is engaged in pulling down the old Jinkee Hong appeared in answer to a summons taken out by Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., charging him with damaging a wall and a fence, the property of the complainants.

Mr. Macleod, who appeared for the prosecution, said that the defendant had not put up scaffolding of any kind, and the bricks fell just where they liked. The road to plaintiffs' office was thus rendered positively dangerous. It had been estimated that it would cost Tls. 43 to repair the damage to the wall and fence. Mr. Macleod also asked for exemplary damages for the trespass on plaintiffs' property. The road in which the bricks fell was a private one belonging to his clients and they wanted to assert their right to their own property.

A representative from Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. said that as bricks were falling in their road they had sent over a shroff to warn defendant. No notice was taken, so the police were sent for. Detective Sergeant Moore and an interpreter came, and they also warned the contractor and told him that action would be taken against him if he did not desist.

Accused was ordered to pay the sum of Tls. 93 for damages.

HOW MEN HAVE MISSED MAKING FORTUNES.

It is astounding how many men are everywhere be found who are discontented—who feel instinctively that they were born for better things; who in some way, they scarce know how, have allowed life's golden opportunities to pass them by, failing to achieve what they believe might have been, may should have been, theirs. No one can point to any definite defect in them, yet they have failed.

Why have they failed?

To the expert observer the cause is very obvious. Success is achieved only by energy, and energy is what they lack.

Now, energy, whether of the hand or the head, is produced by food. A starved man can neither dig the ground properly nor think out a matter clearly.

Has a man, therefore, in order to become energetic, merely to be supplied with good food?

No; unfortunately the case is not so simple as that. The food that he eats must do its work properly; must make rich, pure blood, and repair the waste which is

continually taking place in his system. Food can only do this when the digestive organs are in perfect working order. In persons whose digestion is impaired food stagnates, creates gases in the stomach, and not only fails to properly sustain them but aggravates their complaint and poisons the system.

It is just here where Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup comes in. It is the one thing that cures indigestion, and all the numerous maladies of which it is the parent, and in that way may be regarded as an unrivalled source to energy.

"When in Tasmania four years ago I was attacked by a serious illness," says Mr. Bowden, of 25, Pring Street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney, N.S.W. "I could neither eat, sleep, nor rest. A doctor whom I consulted said I was suffering from dyspepsia, and gave me some medicine, which patched me up for awhile; but I was soon as bad as ever again. Another doctor attended me for two months; but I received no benefit from his treatment, nor at the hospital where I afterwards went. My appetite almost ceased, and the little I ate disagreed with me. I became dull and languid, and everything was a trouble to me. Accepting the advice of a friend to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, these troubles soon disappeared. After a few doses, I felt better than I had done for months past. By the time I had taken five bottles I was restored to health and energy."

Just so. That is precisely the effect that Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup produces. Not only does that medicine eradicate disease; it promotes health and energy, those absolutely indispensable qualities in all who are called upon to fight life's battle. It is a purely natural tonic, composed of fruits, roots, and herbs, containing no mineral substance whatever. For thirty-five years it has occupied the first place among all medicines whatsoever; and evidence as to its curative power is constantly forthcoming from the sixteen principal countries of the world.

Indigestion and biliousness are what some medical authorities term "root diseases;" that is to say, if those complaints are neglected, they develop into others even more serious. More often than not, medicines supposed to be remedies are at first resorted to. Sometimes these are persevered with for considerable periods, resulting in loss of time and needless suffering, besides rendering the subsequent cure by Mother Seigel's Syrup more difficult. In these circumstances Mr. Bowden is to be congratulated on having his attention so early directed to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and upon the happy result of his use of it.

Many a man who is poor to-day would be wealthy had he not been held down by ill-health. But there is bright hope for all such when once they clearly understand why they are so, and how they may unloose their bonds.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Wind.	Hygro- meter.	Thermo- meter in Shade.		Initials.
	9 A.M.	Atmos. Therm.	Direction	Force.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	
May							
25	30.07	68.0	S.E.	1	68.2	62.6	77.0 59.2 C.
26	30.00	68.6	S.E.	4	68.4	64.2	73.8 50.0 C.
27	29.94	69.3	N.N.W.	0	68.9	77.5	75.0 63.3 C.
28	29.90	69.1	S.E.	1	69.3	67.3	75.0 61.9 C.
29	29.99	69.8	S.	2	69.1	64.9	75.6 62.6 C.
30	29.95	69.4	S.	2	73.2	65.6	83.0 57.6 C.
31	29.95	70.4	W.	2	73.4	66.6	80.3 56.1 C.

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty haze; o. overcast dull; r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

BIRTHS.

ROLLO.—On the 28th of May, 1904, at 15, Woosung Road, the wife of George Rollo, of a son (stillborn).

STANLEY.—On the 29th of May, 1904, at 1, Honan Road, Shanghai, the wife of Dr. Stanley, Health Officer, of a son.

DE GRAY.—On the 31st of May, 1904, at 2, Sungkiang Road, the wife of H. De Gray, of a daughter.

SYMONDS.—On the 1st of June, 1904, at 90, Bubbling Well Road, the wife of W. North Symonds, of a daughter.

DARNEAL.—On the 30th of May, 1904, at Wilsley, 132, Range Road, the wife of H. Darnel, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LOUREIRO—HARRIS.—On the 27th of May, 1904, at the Catholic Church, P. rt Edward, Weihaiwei, by the Rev. Father Halam, John Alfred Wild, third son of the late Pedro da Silva Loureiro, of Shanghai, to Ada Mitchell, younger daughter of the late Frank Mitchell Harris, of Staines, England.

Hongkong and Macao papers, please copy.

JANSEN—LIMBY.—On the 1st of June, 1904, at the Church of Our Saviour, by the Rev. Fleming James, John De Witt, eldest son of the late D. C. Jansen, of Shanghai, to Mabel Isabel Augusta, eldest daughter of the late H. J. Limby, of Shanghai.

PASSENGERS, &c.

OUTWARD.

Per str. ERNEST SIMONS.—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Kadoorie, Mrs. Anna Kraus, Mr. and Mrs. D. Schuster, Mr. and Mrs. Kronreich, Mrs. F. A. Pearson, Misses E. W. Clarke, Sarah Krater, and Florence, Messrs. J. Watt Jameson, P. N. Le Pan, P. Brouchoud, G. Ide, B. Matsumoto C. J. Bagual, Oppenheim, H. Gorham, De St. Quentin Marie, Lo Cheung ip, A. C. Bierck, Leledier, Elliot, Rosuel, Vanneste, and L. Hotelier. For Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Bonnet, and Mr. E. S. S. Fabris. For Saigon—Mrs. Neve, Miss Renée Flore, Messrs. Takahama Tori, E. Nikiesick, Lecacheux Louis, Pichon, Gaspard, and Dongsershy. For Port Said—Mr. and Mrs. Baiding and child, Messrs. Zakovitch, Lapinsky, and Ivashinko. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Richard and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. Frank and child, Mr. and Mrs. Max. Buldermann, Mr. and Mrs. François and two children, Mrs. Coquet, Miss E. Denbigh, Capt. Marin Pierre Rene, Messrs. G. P. Denbigh, Boggio, Alf. Johnsford, C. E. Brandt, R. P. Lana, Bouchard, Jacques Fau e, Robert, Hartung, Casale, Wai Lie-kong, M. Wal, Felix Buldermann, J. Möller, H. P. Moller, Hoppe, Durand, Tchong-tson-liang, Teng Chou-ki, Hona Nang-kou, Tso Tchong-y, Grenet Adolphe, Castel Jean, and Andoin.

Per str. KIANGKUAN.—For Hankow—Mr. Eymard.

Per str. HSINCHI.—For Tientsin—Mr. Wu.

Per str. SUITAI.—For Chinkiang—Messrs. Thompson and Visconte d'Ollone. For Hankow—Misses M. Luciana, B. Silberman, and C. E. Rosch.

Per str. ZIETEN.—For Nagasaki—Messrs. T. T. Wade and T. T. Mansfield. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. H. Grün, Mar. and Ob. Fohmeister, Dr. Berndea, Messrs. Brodmeyer, Amtsrichter, Hildebrand, Lee Che-on, and Lee Wi-shu. For Kobe—Misses H. Mooser, Lorton, and Roth, Messrs. P. Schimmelbusch, Paul Teichert, and Edw. Boardson.

Per str. KOREA.—For London—Messrs. A. Haase, J. A. Jowett, Bottomley, W. Y. Steinmetz, C. H. White, and Butterfield.

For New York—Miss E. Hykes, Messrs. R. Tawes, H. Moor, Jose Antonio, Jose Hungrio, Mauricia Godina, Jos. Cabrata, J. R. Nacimiento, Jose Torres, L. de Roza, H. de Silva, A. Nilson, B. G. Cashmark, Jorge Nobre, Antonio Louie, E. wards Burger, Antonio Revis, and Manuel Silva. For Boston—Messrs. John Clark, Geo. Burke, and Wm. Givens. For Honolulu—Mrs. W. P. Boyd and child, and Mrs. Yuama Somi. For San Francisco—Mr., Mrs., and Misses (2) A. J. Bowen, Mrs. Taune Mayeda, Mr., Mrs., and Masters (4) W. B., Burke, Mr., Mrs., and Misses (2) T. Moorehead, Mrs. J. J. Raby and child, Misses F. H. Gray and A. E. Soon, and Mr. Chen Sing-ung. For Kansas City—Mrs. and Master Geo. D. Pitzipios. For Cincinnati—Mrs. A. P. Tonielli. For Washington—Mrs. and Hon. H. H. D. Pierce. For Nagasaki—Messrs. H. Nagaya, T. Sone, and Jas. Wrim. For Kobe—Messrs. H. C. Cheek and Wm. Danby. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. T. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. A. Kalbach, Miss Buchanan, Messrs. J. R. Twentyman, C. R. Richards, M. S. Hutton, and B. Wightman. For Bremen—Messrs. A. Sander and H. Becker.

Per str. WINGSANG.—For New York—Mr., Mrs., Miss, and Master W. R. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Davidson and three children, and Miss K. W. Hykes. For St. Louis—Dr. C. M. L. Sites. For Winnipeg—Mr. C. L. Mitchell. For Seattle—Rev. C. P. Metzler. For Vancouver—Mr. G. W. Jones. For Victoria B.C.—Mr. W. Ross Campbell. For Yokohama—Mrs. Patton, Messrs. Robt. Scott and M. Kuriyama. For Kobe—Messrs. B. F. Balsara and T. Fujita. For Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. T. Miyama, and Mr. Nishimura.

Per str. PEKIN.—For Ningpo—Father Boucher, Messrs. Winning and Harris.

Per str. WENCHOW.—For Newchwang—Misses Goodkind and Anita, Messrs. Weill and Larza.

Per str. SHENGKING.—For Weihaiwei—Messrs. Lorenzo and Rately. For Chefoo—Mrs. Moine, and Mrs. Yates Stirling. For Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. Gammon, Mrs. Pugh, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Nazro, Misses Nazro and Greenough, Messrs. Kaum, Martin, and Berruchon.

Per str. TAIWAN.—For Hongkong—Mrs. and Miss Black, and Mr. Gladkoff.

Per str. TATUNG.—For Nanking—Count Prachma. For Wuhu—Mrs. Johnson and child. For Hankow—Mr. Von der Stegen.

Per str. KIANGYU.—For Nanking—Mr. E. Shiboe.

Per str. HAEAN.—For Foochow—Mrs. R. P. Wilson and Macaulay.

Per str. SIMLA.—For London—Mrs. Consterdine, Mrs. McGee, Messrs. John Macarthur and A. S. Harris. For Marseilles—Mrs. Louis Lecacheux. For Bombay—Mrs. Leach's two children, Sergt. Patterson, Messrs. F. S. Gara and Isa Nisimaki. For Hongkong—Mrs. Gordon Dunster, Misses Kate Bassett and E. Lilian Lewis, Messrs. H. Phillips, Bastien, and E. F. Hopkinson.

Per str. OLDENBURG.—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. A. Bruggmann, Dr. H. B. Wilkinson, Messrs. E. Ulrich, T. Empson, F. E. A. Endermark, Togo, R. P. Hansen, R. Campbell, G. A. O'Reilly, O. M. Britto, Tetsu, Tanaka, Chin Yin-sung, and Nee Zi-see. For Genoa—Dr. Furstenberg, and Mrs. B. A. Meyer. For Bremen—Mrs. Vetschnikoff, Messrs. Christiansen, Frodsen, and Fredericson.

Per str. CHENAN.—For Weihaiwei—Rev. and Mrs. Ockenden, Rev. and Mrs. E. N. Hill and three children, Rev. and Mrs. Mudditt and two children, Rev. W. G. Honeywill, Messrs. Paget and Deubigh. For Chefoo—Mr. Ivansky. For Tientsin—Mr. F. D. Cheshire.

Per str. HSINCHL.—For Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Beach, Messrs. T. H. Kingsley and L. Basse.

Per str. KIANGFOO.—For Wuhu—Lord Li. For Kiukiang—Miss Mesny. For Hankow—Mr. E. A. Coddington.

Per str. SUIWO.—For Hankow—Messrs. Kelly and Monro. For Ichang—Mr. Carlson.

Per str. KWANGLEE.—For Hongkong—Mr. R. A. Curteem.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—For Ningpo—Miss Wadman.

INWARD.

Per str. TATUNG.—From Hankow and Ports—Mr. and Mrs. Day and three children, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Tong and two children, Miss Macbeth, Messrs. Boucheaux and Prachmar.

Per str. KWANGLEE.—From Hongkong—H. E. Sength Shun.

Per str. PEKIN.—From Ningpo—Mrs. Vivian, Mrs. Hotung, Miss Achee, Messrs. Hansen, Muller, Milschusen, and Pearson.

Per str. SUIAN.—From Hankow and Ports—Mrs. and Miss Sterling, Messrs. Hoalsee and Finley.

Per str. LYEE MOON.—From Chemulpo—Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Baron von Kirchstein, and Mr. Walters.

Per str. HANGSANG.—From Hongkong—Mr. R. C. Hurter.

Per str. KWANGCHI.—From Tientsin—Mrs. Yannitzu.

Per str. ZIETEN.—From Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. E. Ockenden, Mrs. Johnston, Messrs. A. R. H. Harris, W. W. Cooper, Th. Kingsley, G. Cresar, and Jacob Care. From Genoa—Major Muller, Messrs. Hans, Kummert, Hongwill, Hill and family, Mudditt and family, Sidonie Keropel, Louise Wrege, E. Baerold, L. Debrunner, and Hans Wipplinger. From Bremen—Misses Elisabeth Reschke, and Kathe Insing, Messrs. B. Flint, Th. Schrameyer, E. Liebmann, and W. Schmidt. From Colombo—Mr. Kamaotes. From Penang—Mr. Vaughan. From Singapore—Mr. J. Shephard. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. A. Lee, Mrs. M. Pobel, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bruggmann, Misses Stella Monte, White, and Grunberg, Rev. Pomingo, Lopreta, Messrs. M. Kominga, A. Grisar, C. Kirchner, and Tanaga. 53 in transit.

Per str. KOREA.—From Hongkong—Mrs. and Miss Da Silva, Messrs. E. A. Coddington, and O. Hirochhom.

Per str. OLDENBURG.—From Japan—Mr., Mrs. and Miss Foor and three children, Misses Godson, M. and E. Freeman, Messrs. Gapage, Reed, K. Niyischawa, J. Hayaie, Carl Ward, K. Weidmann, H. L. Giller, Sucüttpeiz, T. Tsujicki, A. Jansson, M. Nygaard, M. Mada, and Tenenbaum and child.

Per str. HSINCHL.—From Tientsin—Messrs. Fulliott, Dyson, and Mevel. From Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Katz and Mrs. Dugros.

Per str. WOOSUNG.—From Hongkong—Mr. Coffe.

Per str. PEKIN.—From Ningpo—Dr. Grant, Miss Hartwig, Messrs. Winniug, Harris, and Athana.

Per str. KIANGFOO.—From Hankow—Misses M. Kelly and K. L. Bassett, Messrs. H. W. Luce, M. C. Dansther, Keswick, E. Morris, Gunnell.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—From Ningpo—Mrs. W. H. Elwin, Messrs. P. Stane and J. Burton.

Per str. CHANGCHOW.—From Chefoo—Mr. Barbey.

Per str. NGANKIN.—From Hankow and Ports—Messrs. W. P. Lambe, R. G. McDonald, Quackenbush, J. Sampson, and Jachne.

Per str. MEILEE.—From Hankow—Messrs. Martens and Bording.

Per str. KUFWO.—From Hankow and Ports—Misses Mosley and C. Mosley, Capt. Sutherland, Messrs. Roche, De Caramay, De Pange, and G. M. Montford.

Per str. LIENSHING.—From Tientsin—Chefoo and Weihaiwei—Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bash, Mr. and Mrs. Tillot and baby, Mrs. P. Vaughan Lewis, Mrs. Gipperich, Misses Porter, Cooper, and Perkins, Messrs. W. Hick and D. Varawa.

Per str. LOONGMOON.—From Canton and Hongkong—Messrs. G. Schmitz and J. H. Carvalho.

Per str. SUAL.—From Hankow and Ports—Mr. and Mrs. Fukaro, and Mr. Rosenbaum.

Per str. TEHSING.—From Hankow and Ports—Capt. W. Tacher, and Mr. Anderson.

Per str. TUNGCHOW.—From Tientsin—Mr., Mrs. and Miss Juret, Messrs. A. Mackie and E. Gumpert.

Per str. HAESHIN.—From Foochow—Messrs. Q. V. Gerond, Wing, Lin, and Uyinara.

Per str. KIANGYUNG.—From Hankow and Ports—Mrs. Geriaki, Mr. and Mrs. Hillier, Miss G. Caster, Messrs. Malcabara, C. Lindstrom, and Parr.

Advertisements.

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LATE NEWS SUPPLEMENT

NORTH-CHINA HERALD & S. C. & C. GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1904.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR

3rd June.

SINCE the disastrous Russian "demonstration" at Kinchou, which showed that the bravery of Japanese troops in a frontal attack on a stronghold defended by all the resources of modern military science, is as remarkable as the strategy which crowned them with laurels at Kiulienchéng, the only stirring news we have had is that of the occupation of Dalny; and as this was achieved without any fighting, as far as we know, there is quite a want of excitement about it. The Russians carried out their love of destruction as far as the Japanese gave them time to do so. They blew up the big pier, blocked the docks by sinking vessels at the entrances, blew up all the locomotives, destroyed the small railway bridges, and as many cars as they could, and burnt down as much of the town as their stock of kerosene oil permitted. Fortunately, they were beginning to be short of combustibles, or the Japanese would have found the whole of this mushroom town, on whose wonders so many globe-trotters have dilated, a blackened pile of ruins. As it is, they have found a large number of buildings and some two hundred railway cars intact, and it will not take them long to repair the railway bridges. The fact that, as the Japanese have ascertained, there are still some three hundred mines adrift between Port Arthur and Dalny, will make them very cautious in availing themselves of the excellent harbour which was made the base of operations of the British fleet in our war with China more than forty years ago.

General Baron Oku's victorious force is now pressing on to Port Arthur itself, having occupied Liushutun (Talienwan) on the opposite side of the bay to Dalny, on the way. It may be mentioned incidentally that the four guns which were captured there by the Japanese were taken from one of the Port Arthur forts, and were replaced by four guns taken from one of the disabled Russian ironclads. It is not an unreasonable expectation that the Risen Sun will once again float over Port

Arthur before the 15th of the present month. The accounts given by refugees are so conflicting and so evidently untrustworthy that we can only guess what the real condition of the fortress is; but it can be gathered from Russian reports that the Japanese bombardments have done a good deal more harm than has been from time to time acknowledged; it may well be doubted whether the stocks of coal and food and ammunition are as ample as is sometimes pretended; and it is not likely that the army beaten at Kinchou will be able to put up a better fight at Port Arthur than it did on the isthmus. The defences of Port Arthur are so arranged, owing to the nature of the ground, that they can be attacked and taken in detail; and it will no doubt be remembered that when the Japanese began their attack on it in November 1894, General Yamaji arranged a programme which he expected would take a whole day to execute; "but the attack proceeded with such rapid success," says "Vladimir," "that the programme was exhausted a little after noon, and it had to be extended during the battle." Allowing that the defences have been strengthened since 1894, and that a fiercer opposition is to be expected from the Russian garrison than from their predecessors, the Japanese originally estimated that the capture of Port Arthur would cost them twenty thousand men. The event will probably prove this to be a very liberal estimate.

It is not considered by the Russians that the fall of Port Arthur, if the Japanese are successful, will seriously affect the war. The retention of Port Arthur is to them very much a matter of prestige; and their prestige in China has fallen so low already, that this blow to it will not make much difference, even if it should be followed by the capture of Vladivostok. To the Japanese, with the Russian Baltic fleet looming in the uncertain distance, the capture of Port Arthur and Vladivostok is of vital importance. The Russian military man, however, has never had any deep respect for his country's navy; the past history of that arm, as we showed in a series of articles some time ago, has never given him much reason to rely upon it. To the

Russian military man the issue of the war depends really on the result of the first great land battle between General Kuropatkin and the Japanese Commander-in-Chief. The natural temptation to the Russian General is to postpone that fateful battle as long as possible, and draw the Japanese as far from their base as possible. The objection to this policy is the demoralisation that spreads in his troops uncheered by the stimulus of a victory, as well as the impatience spreading in European Russia, where there is already widely extended dissatisfaction and unrest. Only very ignorant people are likely to be reassured by such "Russian victories" as that reported yesterday morning, which ended in the victors, by their own admission, retiring from the field with unascertained losses. Skirmishes of that kind, which are not much, if anything, more than reconnaissances in force, have little effect on the main war; and though the knowledge of the detailed movements is being sternly repressed by the censors on both sides, we know that large forces are closing round Liaoyang, and we should hear of a big battle there before long, unless General Kuropatkin makes a prompt retirement, for which it is understood that everything has been for some time prepared, to Harbin.

It may be mentioned that there is a theory afloat in Tokio, that when the Russians are really hard pressed by the Japanese in the north of Manchuria and are threatened with being driven out, the German Emperor will come to their assistance, as the Roumanians did at Plevna, in the hoping of getting the credit of saving the situation for his dreaded friend and cousin the Czar. To most of us the theory seem improbable in the extreme. Have we not learnt from a Berlin telegram only yesterday, that "H. M. the Kaiser took the opportunity to express to the Japanese military attaché in Berlin his admiration of the strategic and tactical achievements of the Japanese army"?

It will be seen that Major-General Flouge has come out with an entirely fresh account of the Kinchou encounter. He now recognises that it was a battle and a Russian retreat, and acknowledges that the Russians lost 30 officers and 800 men killed and wounded. A comparison of this

with his telegram dated Mukden, 29th May, fully confirms our previous opinion of the value of his dispatches.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
Service of Foreign and Local Telegrams.

THE WAR.

THE INVESTMENT OF PORT ARTHUR.

The following private Chinese telegram received from Chefoo yesterday afternoon has been kindly communicated to us:—

Chefoo, 2nd June.

The Japanese land forces are daily pressing down on Port Arthur nearer and nearer. Commencing from Pitsewo on the west to Pulantun on the east, southwards down to the entrance of Port Arthur, the squadrons of Admiral Togo have so closely invested the place, that it is believed here that Port Arthur must fall into Japanese hands within five days at the longest, and three days at the shortest time.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE BLUE RIBBON OF THE TURF.

London via Bombay, 1st June.

The following is the result of the Derby Stakes of 6,500 sovereigns, run at Epsom to-day:—

Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's
St. Amant..... 1
Sir Tatton Sykes's *John o' Gaunt* 2
Mr. S. B. Joel's *St. Denis* 3

—*Reuter.*

* * * *St. Amant* and *John o' Gaunt* ran into the same places in the Two Thousand Guineas.

2nd June.
The Derby was run in a thunderstorm.—*Reuter.*

A MAD PRINCE ATTACKS COUNT LAMSDORFF.

London via Bombay, 2nd June.

Prince Dolgorouki violently assaulted Count Lamsdorff while the latter was walking in the street at St. Petersburg, and was arrested.

As a Pan Slavist, Prince Dolgorouki has violently opposed the pacific policy of the Russian Foreign Minister. It is believed that the Prince is insane.—*Reuter.*

THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

London via Bombay, 2nd June.

The Bill ratifying the Anglo-French Agreement has passed its second reading unanimously in the House of Commons.—*Reuter.*

A GRIEVANCE OF THE PAST.

London via Bombay, 2nd June.

Mr. Balfour, speaking on the Anglo-French Agreement, referred incidentally to the use of the French flag at Muscat.

It was quite true, he said, that last year a very difficult question arose between France and ourselves; but that question was now referred to the Hague tribunal.—*Reuter.*

OBITUARY.

London via Bombay, 2nd June.

The death is announced of General Ivanoff, Governor-General of Russian Turkestan.—*Reuter.*

THE OUTRAGE IN MOROCCO.

London, 2nd June.

There are now seven American men-of-war at Tangier.—*Exclusive service.*

ARMY REFORM AT HOME.

London, 2nd June.

Mr. Arnold-Forster, Secretary for War, stated in the House of Commons that there would be no change in the organisation and composition of the army until the outline of the whole of the Government's scheme was submitted to the House.

This, he said, applied also to the auxiliary forces.—*Exclusive service.*

"THE VETERAN ON THE STAGE."

London, 2nd June.

Sir Henry Irving has intimated his intention to retire in two years on his completion of fifty years on the stage.—*Exclusive service.*

IMPERIAL AUDIENCE.

Peking, 1st June.

Their Majesties granted Audience this morning to the Grand Council, to En Tao, Grain Taotai-designate of Kuangtung province, and to Chou Kai-min, Grain Taotai-designate of Shantung province.—*Special telegram.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE
"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."
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NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Shanghai, 2nd June.

Major-General Dessino, the Russian Military Agent in China, has kindly placed at our disposal the following telegram:—

Mukden, 1st June.

According to official information received, the Japanese directed, on the 26th May, three divisions with 120 guns against Kinchou. Four gunboats and six torpedo-boats supported the attacking troops by cannonading especially our artillery. The battle commenced at 5:00 a.m. The enemy did much damage to the larger part of our siege guns. The infantry of the enemy outflanked our left wing by walking through the sea as deep as the belt. In consequence of the forces of the enemy, our troops began to retreat at 8:00 p.m. to Nanshanlin, after having blown up the siege guns that were not injured by the enemy. Our losses are: killed and wounded 30 officers and 800 men; the losses of the enemy are said to be enormous.

(Signed) Major-General FLOUG,
Quartermaster-general.

The following telegrams are from the "Kobe Herald":—

London, 26th May.

Admiral Skrydlloff has hoisted his flag on board the *Rossia*. Accompanied by the *Gromoboi*, he sallied forth a few miles from Vladivostock and had difficulty in finding his entrance when returning to Vladivostock. On going back he encountered a fog and had great difficulty in getting back.

The "Times" states on good authority that Russia is endeavouring to purchase four armoured cruisers of 7,000 tons and is also acquiring torpedo boats and transports from Germany, the latter being Hamburg-America liners.

The British Expedition to Lhasa is meeting with considerable opposition and reinforcements are proceeding to Gyantse.—"Mainichi."

Peking, 26th May.

Prince Ching received a telegram, yesterday, from Mr. Koi To-ku, Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, to the effect that there is some ground to believe that the Russians are desirous of coming to a settlement with the Japanese. A senior statesman who belongs to the committee in charge of Far Eastern questions has presented three suggestions to the Czar, outlining the probable demands of the Japanese at the time of reconciliation.—"Mainichi."

Fuinanchen, 27th May.

Five hundred Russian Cavalrymen appeared on the 25th inst. at a place three miles west of Kwantenken. Two Japanese companies drove them west. There were really 2,500 Russians there and they had two guns.—"Mainichi."

H. M. GUN-BOAT Phoenix left Shanghai yesterday.

THE U. S. gun-boat Vicksburg left Shanghai yesterday.

H. M. S. TORPEDO-BOAT destroyers Sparrowhawk and Whiting left Shanghai yesterday.

THE R. M. S. Empress of Japan arrived at Vancouver on the 1st inst., at 5.30 a. m.

THE Silk which left here per Athenian on the 30th April, arrived at New York on Tuesday, the 31st ult.

At the China Association Meeting yesterday, the resolution passed in January last was confirmed, and the outgoing committee were retained in office with power to fill up their number.

CAPTAIN JOHN FARROW, who died here yesterday, was known and very much liked over almost all the coast of China; he was best known in Amoy, where the news of his death will be received with very sincere regret.

FROM the "China Times" of the 30th ult. we learn that the hounds belonging to the Tientsin Hunt Club were sold at prices ranging from Tls. 30 to Tls. 55, "prices which," that journal says, "were no criterion of the value of the animals."

THE Captain of the Norwegian Steamer Solveg, one of three which have been lying off Gutzlaff with cargoes of coal, assures us that the vessels were sent out entirely as a speculation, and the cargoes are for sale. The statement that they are awaiting orders to proceed to Port Arthur is incorrect.

WE have received from Mr. P. F. Price, Secretary of the Mohkansen Summer Resort Association, a schedule of prices and arrangements for the hire and towing of boats between Shanghai and Dongsu. It is accompanied by the polite intimation that the rates remain the same. A glance down the schedule makes it appear that these are fairly moderate.

WE have received Japan papers with dates from Tokio to the 28th and Kobe the 29th ult.—The papers contain accounts of several small skirmishes between reconnoitring parties.—When the Russians bolted from Kaiping on the false report that the Japanese had landed on the coast, the Chinese looted their barracks, and the Russians have demanded compensation from the Chinese authorities.—The Russian forces at Liaoyang were estimated at 20,000.—The war correspondents with the Russian army are detained 16 miles north of Liaoyang.—The news of the victory at Kinchow appeared in the "North-China Daily News" the day before it appeared in the "Japan Times."—The Emperor has granted posthumous honours to the officers of the Hatsuse and Yoshino.

IN reference to the disappearance of Mr. Soper, Capt. Bennett of the C. N. S. Tungchow reports that he was walking with another gentleman in Chefoo on Sunday morning, when an Indian came up to them, and said: "Do you want to see Mr. Soper? If you do, I can show you where he is." They did not happen to want to see Mr. Soper, so they took no notice of his offer, thinking that he had probably mistaken them for some personal friends of the gentleman who is now reported missing.

It may be noted that Mr. Gilchrist, the Scotch engineer who was in Russian employ at Port Arthur, and who remained after the bombardments began, and did his best to get the Russian fleet there afloat again, has safely reached England, and is now on board Messrs. S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co.'s steamer München.

WE have received the "Peking and Tientsin Times" of the 30th ult.—All the heights to the east of Liaoyang are bristling with Russian guns and every defensible point has been utilised.—Japan is trying to get the Waiwupu to say whether China is prepared to administer her Manchurian territory as fast as Japan compels the Russians to retire.

A DANISH GENTLEMAN, Mr. O. C. Neilsen, was charged before his Consul, Mr. J. Raaschou, yesterday morning, with having allowed his dog to be at large, unmuzzled, in Park Lane on the 12th May. It was a first complaint against him, and as he explained that the animal had escaped and was actually being chased by his servants at the time the police caught it, defendant was dismissed with a caution.

THIS is from the "Times of Ceylon" of the 24th April:—

MR. R. Valentine Webster, who leaves for Europe to-morrow by the P. & O. steamer, has just received information from Paris to the effect that the authorities of the Nice Casino have agreed to pay 12,000 francs damages to Mr. Webster's Company for breach of contract.

The story of the case briefly is as follows:—Some time ago the Nice Casino were desirous of having Ceylon tea served on their premises as at the Paris Exhibition, and agreed to give Mr. Webster's Company exclusive rights of serving tea in the cup within their premises on certain terms arranged between them. This offer was accepted and for some time the business done in Ceylon tea was very large. All at once the receipts fell off. Mr. Webster immediately left London to investigate the cause himself and found that China tea of the poorest quality, called Annam tea, was being served in several of the buffets in metal tea pots, and the public were by no means satisfied. Obtaining the evidence of the British Vice-Consul and others he immediately instituted proceedings against the authorities of the Nice Casino, claiming 25,000 francs. The case has now been compromised on payment as above stated, and Mr. Webster is naturally very pleased, as he thinks it is a great score for Ceylon tea.

THE following will be the rates of Exchange at the Custom House from date to the 30th instant:—

£	1=Hk. Tls.	7.20
Hk. Tls.	1=Francs	3.49
"	" 1=Marks	2.84
Gold \$	1=Hk. Tls.	1.48
Hk. Tls.	1=Yen	1.37
"	" 1=Rupees	2.08
"	" 1=Mex. \$	1.50

THE following telegraphic information, dated 1st inst. has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijns-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Ld.:—

Gallons.	
Daily aggregate output of Crude Petroleum	72,000
Crude Petroleum in Tanks at date.....	190,000
Cases.	
Kerosene made since the date of the preceding 1-monthly telegram...	72,000
Kerosene shipped since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram	68,000
Kerosene in Stock at Refinery at date.....	32,000

H. M. torpedo-boat-destroyers Whiting and Sparrowhawk arrived here on Saturday.

H. M. S. Ocean, shortly after her arrival here from Nanking, left again for Hongkong with orders to make the voyage at full speed.

THE U. S. gunboat Frolic left Shanghai on Friday.

THE U. S. gunboat Vicksburg arrived here on Friday.

THE U. S. cruiser Raleigh left Shanghai on Wednesday.

THE Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elisabeth left Shanghai on Monday.

THE German gunboat Vaterland left Shanghai on Monday.

THE P. and O. intermediate steamer Candia, from London, left Hongkong at 11.30 a.m. on Wednesday for Shanghai.

THE R. M. S. Empress of India left Vancouver for Shanghai on Tuesday afternoon, the 24th ultimo.

THE T. K. K. S. America Maru arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco on the 29th ultimo and may be expected to reach Woosung on the 5th instant.

THE P. and O. S. Ballarat, with the London mail of the 6th instant, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai at 5 p.m. on Saturday.

THE strs. Glenloch, Yarra, Bucentaur, and C. Ferd. Laeisz passed the Suez Canal outwards on the 23rd ultimo.

THE strs. Socotra, Keemun, and Vega passed the Suez Canal outwards on the 26th ultimo.

THE strs. Siam, Badenia, and Roon passed the Suez Canal outwards on the 30th ultimo.

THE strs. Abessinia and Idomeneus passed the Suez Canal homewards on the 23rd ultimo. The Idomeneus arrived home on the 30th ultimo.

THE strs. Annam and Palawan passed the Suez Canal homewards on the 26th ultimo.

THE strs. Anapa, Suevia, Germanicus, Brigravia, Indrawadi, and Tydeus passed the Suez Canal homewards on the 30th ultimo.

THE strs. Sambia and Silesia (Aust.) arrived home on the 23rd ultimo.

THE str. Machaon arrived home on the 26th ultimo.

THE P. and O. S. Malacca arrived in London on the 27th ult.

THE R. M. S. Tartar left Yokohama for Vancouver on Tuesday afternoon.

We have received from Messrs. Carlwiz & Co., the agents, the balance sheet for 1903 of the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co., with a table giving a summary of the company's balance-sheets from 1855, when it began business, to 1903, inclusive. The capital subscribed has increased from 1,500,000 to 7,050,000 marks (the paid-up capital is 2,115,000 marks), the net premium from 129,415 to 8,933,400 marks, and the reserve fund from 46,947 to 6,829,184 marks. The assets on the 31st of December last, less shareholders' promissory notes, were 11,981,106 marks, or about £599,000.

We have to thank the Statistical Department of the Customs for a copy of the "Customs Gazette" for the first quarter of the present year. The comparative statement of the total revenue collected is as under, in Haikuan taels:—

	1904.	1903.
Chinese Ports	5,812,204	6,346,257
Kowloon and Lappa	178,787	184,917
Lungchow, Meng-tze, Szemao, and Têngyueh	84,730	62,869
Total.....	6,075,721	6,594,043

The total collection in the same quarter of 1902 was Hk. Tls. 5,372,633. The total collection at Shanghai this year was Hk. Tls. 2,048,488, against Tls. 2,419,582 last year, Tls. 1,811,456 in 1902, and Tls. 1,262,358 in 1901.

Converting the total revenue into sterling at the current rates, the collection this year equals about £843,000 and last year about £794,000, showing a gain this year of nearly £50,000.

We have received from Messrs. Schröder, Wilkens & Co., the agents, the accounts of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Co. for 1903. The net profit, on a paid-up capital of £150,000, was £102,058, and the assets on the 31st of December last, less shareholders' promissory notes, were £976,053.

We have received the report of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., for 1903. The net profit for the year, including \$3,078 brought forward from 1902, after paying all charges and commissions, was \$97,883. An interim dividend of 5 per cent, absorbing \$30,000, has been paid, and it is proposed to pay a final dividend of the same amount, to write off \$35,000 from plant, etc., and carry forward the remainder, \$2,883. The capital of the company is \$600,000 and the reserves \$275,000, the total assets on the 31st of December last being \$1,732,914.

We have been favoured with a copy of the prospectus and general regulations of the Chinese Public School, an institution by which the Municipal Council desire "to help the Chinese here to understand better the new conditions of modern life and the importance of universal intercourse, so that they may take in that intercourse a part not inferior to that of any other community in other nations." The school and two houses for English masters have been erected by subscriptions from Chinese gentry on land given by the Council, and the premises will be ready for opening on the 1st September. There is accommodation for 400 scholars, but it is anticipated that there will be more applicants than can be admitted. The head master (Mr. W. Sheldon Ridge, B.A.,

F.G.S., F.R.G.S.) and his chief assistant (Mr. G. S. Foster Kemp) have already arrived in Shanghai, and they are to be assisted by a picked staff of Chinese, some of whom will teach in English. The course will be equally divided between Chinese and English subjects, and the aim is "to educate pupils up to the highest standard of elementary education in English, and to prepare them for the equivalent of the 'Hsiutai' degree in Chinese." The school will be managed by a Committee, which consists of the Rev. Dr. Timothy Richard (Chairman), the Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, Mr. E. S. Little, Mr. Chun Oi-tung, Mr. Chu Pao-fay, and Mr. E. Clinton Jansen (Hon. Secretary).

We have received a copy of the constitution for the Chinese Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association, adopted on the 23rd April last. On the date mentioned a meeting took place at St. John's College, Jessfield, at which the following were present as delegates: Mr. R. D. Smart and H. S. Hsi from the Soochow University, Mr. F. M. Woo and Mr. S. P. Hsia from Nanyang College, the Rev. J. W. Cline and Mr. C. Z. Zung from the Anglo-Chinese College, Shanghai, and Mr. M. P. Walker and Mr. Y. Y. Tsu from St. John's College. It was then and there resolved to form the Association, by which it is hoped to do much both for inter-college relations of good fellowship and the cultivation of athletics among the Chinese. Membership is open to any athletic association in a Chinese educational institution of recognised standing providing it obtain approval and election by a majority of the executive committee of the Association. This committee is to consist of two delegates (one master and one student) from each institution in the Association and from this certain officials are to be appointed. In the first year the officials are: President, Prof. R. D. Smart; Vice-president, Prof. T. M. Woo; Secretary, Prof. M. P. Walker; and Treasurer, the Rev. Joseph Whiteside. Championship events are to be arranged for in flat racing, hurdle racing, jumping, putting the weight, throwing the hammer, tugs-of-war, etc.

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., the agents of the Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd., courteously inform us that the annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held in London on the 7th inst., when the directors will recommend that a dividend of five per cent be declared for 1903.

We have received from Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., the publishers, a very well-bound and neatly printed "Travellers' Hand-book," for 1904, of 125 pages. Armed with this little book, which is provided with several maps and plans, the traveller from any port in the East and Far East, and Australia, can get comfortably to London without asking a question from anybody, and the advertisements tell him where he may live at his case when he reaches the great metropolis. Full and accurate information is given on every possible subject that may interest the traveller, and there are brief descriptions of the principal places he is likely to visit on the way, with notes of the things to be seen and done, while there are blank pages on which he may record the chief occurrences on his voyage. Appended is a comprehensive little telegram code for use in communicating with the publishers, or between persons possessing the neces-

sary copies, the words being taken from the official vocabulary. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., are the Shanghai agents of Messrs. H. S. King & Co., and those who contemplate a homeward voyage may obtain copies of this book by writing to Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

SATURDAY'S "Echo de Chine" prints the following telegram received from Major-General Dessino:—

"Mukden, 27th May.

"There has been little change during the last few days at the theatre of war. We have only noted the advance of the Japanese from the mouth of the river Tayangche, and their movement towards the west and on Hsuyenche.

(Signed) "Major-General FLOUO, "Quarter-master General."

THE "Echo de Chine" issued on Monday in an Express the following telegram from its own correspondent:—

"Paris, 29th May.

"It is cabled from Tokio that the Japanese have had 10,000 killed at Kinchou."

WEDNESDAY'S "Echo de Chine" has the following special telegram dated Canton, 3rd May:—"On the arrival of the Chinese vessels at Macao, the Governor ordered the discussion into the extradition of the mandarin Pei to be suspended. It was announced to Canton and Peking that negotiations would not be resumed as long as there was a single Chinese man-of-war in the roads. At Peking the Viceroy was disavowed, and the Waiwupu ordered the immediate withdrawal of the ships. The Canton Viceroy answered by saying that the ships were not armed, and that he had employed them to convoy the mandarins who had to appear as witnesses against Pei. The Chinese ships have left Macao. The whole affair was an act of folly due to the immaturity of the Viceroy Tsên Chun-hsien."

The same paper contains the minutes of the meeting of the French Municipal Council on the 10th ult., but they contain nothing of general interest.

A CORRESPONDENT at Chinkiang, while acknowledging the value of the facilities afforded by the dozen steam-launch companies at that port, whose boats run with passengers and goods in various directions, complains very forcibly of the numerous squeezes extorted by the native employes who are mainly paid by what they can bully out of the passengers, of their unpunctuality, and the dangerous way in which passengers and goods are piled on the top of the houses on the launches. These, of course, are typical Chinese methods, but his grievance is that the companies are managed by foreigners who ought to know better than to countenance such abuses.

CHEFOO is certainly to be congratulated on its "Daily News," of which two more numbers reached us on Friday. We take from one of them the following note on the opening of the three new ports in Shantung:—

Three towns in Shantung province are to be opened by the Chinese authorities to the trade of the world. Official confirmation of the report which was in possession of the "Daily News" came to hand Thursday afternoon. The Waiwupu has already notified the various Ministers at Peking.

The towns to be declared open are Chinanfu, capital of the province, Wehsien, and Chouchuen. The three towns are located on the railway running out from Tsingtao, Wehsien being the first of the three after leaving Tsingtao, Chouchuen the second, and Chinanfu the third. All these towns are within the trade radius of Chefoo, though at the present time the latter still lacks a railway line to connect.

The decision to make this move was arrived at quickly by the Peking Government, and is the result of a memorial to the throne, sent in about a month ago by the Viceroy of Chihli and the Governor of Shantung Province.

From the "Chefoo Daily News" of the 26th ult. we learn that vessels plying between Chefoo and Newchwang report passing great quantities of wreckage three or four miles off the Liaotung coast and in the vicinity of Iron Island.

We have received the "Peking and Tientsin Times" to the 25th ult.—H. M. S. Espiegle is at Chinwangtao, not at Newchwang.—Mr. Kent's team (Capt. Thurston 107) beat Mr. D. H. Macintosh's team at cricket at Tientsin on Whitmonday by 222 runs to 195.

We have received Tientsin and Chefoo papers to the 28th and 30th ultimo respectively.—It appears that Mr. Soper left Dalny on the 26th ultimo.—Three Newchwang pilots had been brought over to Chefoo, owing to the wrecking of their pilot-boat Kweilay.

We have received Japan papers with dates from Tokio to the 24th, Yokohama the 21st, Kobe the 25th, and Nagasaki the 27th ult.—The N.Y.K. will probably declare a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 12 per cent per annum.—Jack London, the war correspondent, and an interpreter had an altercation at an inn at Wiju, and were to be sent back to Seoul to be court-martialled.—Hojo Tokimune, the Japanese commander who destroyed Kublai Khan's invading fleet in 1281, has been raised from the Fifth Senior to the First Junior Court Rank by the Emperor. Governor Sufu had been sent to his shrine at Kamakura to announce his promotion.—It is stated that the subjects of "a certain neutral Power" have been provisioning Port Arthur by means of junks.—It is stated that a sum of £2,400,000 was on board the Petropavlovsk when she was sunk.—Admiral Skrydloff has hoisted his flag on the Russia.—Mr. A. T. Watson, who came out to Yokohama in 1870 in the P. & O. S. Bombay, and was a passenger by her when she sank the U. S. S. Oneida by collision in Tokio Bay, and went home in 1900, after a brilliant career as an athlete, freemason, and naturalist, has died at Bedford in his 58th year.—The O. S. K. chartered German steamer Quarta, from Kobe on the 23rd ult. for Formosa, stranded on Sengeiso, off Osumi, on the 24th.—The U. S. S. Tacoma has been sent out to look for a doubtful island between San Francisco and Honolulu.—Capt. James Hall, for many years commodore of the P. M. S. S. Co.'s fleet, who went to sea in 1827 and retired in 1881, died at Braintree, Mass., on the 22nd ult., aged 90.—The Mormon Church has, for the second time, formally renounced polygamy.

THE "Japan Times" says:—

According to the latest official investigations, Japanese paper, especially that manufactured after the Western style, will in no distant future constitute one of our principal exports to China. The demand for Japanese paper on the Chinese markets has specially been on the increase during the past seven or eight years, so much so that there is now a paper mill at Shanghai conducted by a Japanese, named Mr. Ogawa. It is expected that when the proposed plan of establishing primary and middle schools throughout the Chinese Empire is carried into practice, the demand for our paper will become very great, as millions of text-books will have to be compiled. Our paper, however, is confronted at Shanghai by a strong rival in the shape of German paper. There is no Chinese factory where board is manufactured, so that a great future is expected for that branch of the paper-making industry in Japan. Hope is also entertained for the exportation to China of Minokami, a paper produced in Mino province.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 28th ult.—The prohibition to export arms, etc., from the colony is continued for six months more.—Singapore has declared Amoy plague-infected as well as Hongkong.—The "Hongkong Daily Press" complains of the prevalence of beach-combers in the colony. On one occasion some of them were charged at the magistracy with unlawfully occupying a pigsty.—The bail on which Hooley was released was £6,000, not £60,000.—The provinces of Batangas and Capiz, in the Philippines, are swarming with locusts.—The s.s. Hoihao was reported badly ashore at Hamai Head.—The Dallas Company left for the south by the Bayern.—Sir H. M. Stanley died of pleurisy.—The death at Macao is announced of Mr. V. A. Sales, usher of the Supreme Court, Hongkong.—Mr. Alfred B. Glover, of Nagasaki, died on board the Bayern in Hongkong harbour, homeward-bound, on the 25th ult., aged 54.—The notorious Dr. Sun Yat-sen went in the P. M. S. Korea to San Francisco, where he was recognised as an American citizen.—The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s venerable tug Fame, 47 years of age, has been sold to Indo-China and left Hongkong flying the tricolour.—The new Governor is due in Hongkong on the 30th of July.—The Viceroy at Canton is so determined to secure the absconding Nam-hoi Magistrate Pei, even before the extradition proceedings have been concluded, that he has made a naval demonstration at Macao, according to the correspondent of the "Hongkong Telegraph."—The report of the "Star" Ferry Co., Ltd., for the past year shews a divisible balance, after paying all charges, of \$79,162. It is proposed to pay a dividend and bonus of 22 per cent, absorbing \$33,000, write off \$19,875, transfer \$25,000 to reserve, and carry forward the remainder, \$1,287. The capital of the company is \$150,000, the reserve is \$60,000, and the total assets on the 30th ult. were \$271,222.—Siam has quarantined Hongkong.—Mr. Frederic Jones, Queensland Government Commissioner of Trade, who is visiting the Far East for the purpose of developing business relations with his colony, had an interview with the Acting Governor of Hongkong on the 26th ult.—The officers and crew of the French gunboat Décidée saw the seaserpent, about 100 feet in length, in the Bay of Along near Haiphong. It was seen in the same bay by the French gun-

boat Avalanche in 1898.—Rear-Admiral Robley Evans's flagship, the Kentucky, has just made a record voyage from Hongkong to New York.—The scarcity of water is very much felt in Hongkong.—A Chinese girl fell from a window on the third storey of a house on Connaught Road, Hongkong, on the 26th into the street below. She luckily fell on a jinricksha, which was smashed, and she got up unhurt, and quietly walked upstairs again.—Mr. R. Noyes, son of the Rev. H. V. Noyes, of the American Presbyterian Mission, died of plague at Canton on the 26th, deeply regretted.

The following note is from the "Hongkong Telegraph":—

The Pacific Mail Company's big liner Mongolia made her way from the vicinity of Pernambuco to San Francisco with a blade of one of her propellers twisted nearly two feet out of its true position. This much was revealed when the vessel was placed on dry-dock. Every blade of both propellers was more or less bent and all six blades were taken off and replaced by six spare ones provided by the builders.

The scratched and dented plates and the gnarled ends of the propeller blades told with mute eloquence of the liner's narrow escape. That she was not ripped open from stem to stern was due to the fact that she was lightly loaded, her supply of coal, large as it was, being little more than ballast for her. One dent in a forward bottom plate on the port side of the keel showed that the coral reef which the steamer struck off the Brazilian coast while steaming from Norfolk, Va., to Frisco had some sharp points that with more pressure would have cut the steel like a cold-chisel.

INDIAN papers, just arrived, cover dates to 5th May Calcutta, 6th Allahabad, and 7th May Bombay.—The Government of India has communicated with the Secretary of State for India in regard to the enhancement of the British import duty on tea, corroborating the forebodings of the Indian Tea Association.—There has been more firing by Tibetans upon British troops. The tone of the Indian press now, in its advice to the British Mission, is embodied in "vestigia nulla retrorsum."—There is very little that is new in Lord Kitchener's requirements for army reform in India. He indicates only, according to the "Times," that he will expect Commanding Officers to fulfil the duties asked for by the King's Regulations.—Apropos, inviting able-bodied white males to become volunteers and learn to shoot, Lord Kitchener says that we hold, and always must hold, India by the sword. It is a small matter; but the substitution of "rifle" for "sword" would not have spoiled the figure of speech, and it would have sounded less absurd.—The four native orderlies for the King, who left for England this year, were selected from the 2nd and 31st Lancers, and the 26th and 76th Punjabis.—The papers are full of Lord Curzon's departure, and Lord Ampthill's installation.—Poona has been invaded by troops of monkeys, driven from their own jungles (it is supposed) by hornets. The "Bandarlog" were quiet and molesting nobody, according to the "Englishman."

A QUEER discussion among members of a Planters' Association in Ceylon is reported by the "Weekly Observer." It appears that the planters subscribed to bring out a qualified physician and to guarantee his stipend. Dr. Bridgman,

M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., has objected to give prescriptions to patients paying for advice. He prefers to give the prescription himself to the dispenser, or dispense it himself, on the ground that prescriptions are handed about, and copied, and used by people for whom they are not suitable. Some of the planters regard themselves as an "intelligent, educated body of men," and stand upon their alleged legal right to retain the prescriptions they pay for. So far nothing decisive has been done. Another doctor, practising in Colombo, has told the "Ceylon Observer" that it has been held in law that a prescription is the property of the patient.

We have received some Buenos Aires papers of last March, from which we gather that the regret there at Mr. John Barrett's transfer to Panama as U. S. Minister was very deep and wide-spread. The "Buenos Aires Herald" devotes an editorial to the subject, in which it says that "this regret will be as sincere among the British community as with our countrymen," and it points out that "the U. S. Minister to Panama promises to become a Viceroy, as it were, of the U. S. Government to keep the little Republic straight."

No. XIII of "Great Masters," which has duly reached us from Mr. Wm. Heinemann, contains splendid reproductions of two pictures from the Berlin Museum: "Rest on the Flight into Egypt," by Louis Cranach, a valuable example of that master, but not on the whole a very attractive painting, and "The Farm," by Adriaen Van de Velde, an almost perfect landscape, at which our could never tire of looking. From the Louvre comes Leonardo da Vinci's notable "Mona Lisa," a portrait whose beauties unfold themselves gradually to the spectator; while Major Hotchkiss's Collection sends a very characteristic portrait by Sir Henry Raeburn, "Mrs. Hart." We can only repeat that the subscriber to this series will possess in the end, at an almost nominal cost, a representative gallery of the highest art of the past which will be "a joy for ever."

Forty gorm-killers sailed from New York for Colon. They are under a contract to kill all the "bugs" in the ten-mile strip in which the canal is to be dug. Each had with him the apparatus with which he is going to rid the isthmus of the dread germs of elephantiasis, beriberi, and many other tropical diseases. The report says if variety and oddity of apparatus and the smell of chemicals can kill the bugs the party which sailed yesterday will surely be successful. They carried all kinds of sprays, explosives, and bug foods, and each man had a complete library of books on the subject. One expert exhibited to the reporters a revolver, by the explosion of which a chemical dust was liberated and floated through the air, and was guaranteed to kill all bugs within a radius of one hundred yards. He exploded his weapon and after the reporters had received one whiff of the chemical they fled and took refuge in another part of the vessel to escape the prospective fate of the bugs. —"The Christian Advocate."

With no desire to revive a historical controversy but rather to allay any doubts in our readers' minds, we reprint from "Lloyd's News" the following copy of a

letter, the original of which was for sale at Sotheby's during the present month. The letter was written by the Duke of Wellington from Brussels to his private secretary, Sir Charles Flint, at four o'clock on the morning of June 19, 1815, the day after the battle of Waterloo. The letter runs:—

"Poor Canning had my small dispatch-box in our battle yesterday, and when he was killed it was lost. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will send me another of the same size as the last, with the same lock and key and leather cover, &c., as soon as possible. Let it have in it a small silver or thick-glass inkstand, with one of Braham's patent penholders and one of his pens. What do you think of the total defeat of Buonaparte by the British Army? Never was there in the annals of the world so desperate or so hard-fought an action or such a defeat. It was really the battle of the giants. My heart is broken by the terrible loss I have sustained of my old friends and companions and my poor soldiers. I shall not be satisfied with the battle, however glorious, if it does not of itself put an end to Buonaparte."

"ENGINEERING" reviewing the increasing expenditure of all Powers on their navies, says that mere units afford but a poor indication of the relative qualities of fleets; it may be, as is sometimes urged, that we do not get the same value for the displacement tonnage of our warships as is the case in foreign navies, but we are inclined rather to think that it is a case of differences in the interpretation of relative advantages of conflicting elements in design. Our ships are certainly heavier, and from this point of view we are entitled to presume that they will prove, under certain conditions, more effective. The ships of all fleets are to-day much larger than those of ten or fifteen years ago. Thus, the British standard of the early 'nineties was 14,000 tons; we have now eight ships building of 16,350 tons, and larger vessels are in contemplation. In the case of France, the increase has been from the 11,395 tons of the Brennus to the 14,927 tons of the Patrie; Russia has advanced from the 10,960 tons of the Poltava class to the 13,600 tons of the new Borodino. Both have thus increased their tonnage, although it is still far short of that of our King Edward VII class. In the case of the German battleship of to-day, the advance has been to 13,200 tons. It follows that the cost of each ship is greater; but apart altogether from the addition due to size, there is an advance in price consequent on the use of superior metals to give shot-resisting power per unit of thickness and weight of armour-plate; greater engine power per pound of machinery; and greater muzzle energy for a minimum size of ordnance. Thus our battleships in the early 'nineties cost us something like 67l. to 68l. per ton, while the modern ship of to-day necessitates an expenditure of 89l. to 90l. per ton. In France the increase has been practically proportionate; but here we have a proof of the fact that our expenditure insures a greater return to the nation, since the price per ton of the French ship of to-day is 112l. per ton. In the case of Russia and Germany there are proportionate increases, but in the latter country a greater value is realised, the price per ton corresponding more closely to that paid in this country; in the United States it is considerably higher—from 97l. to 100l. The same facts, continues "Engineering," obtain as

regards cruisers, which have increased in price in ten years by from 40 to 50 per cent. Our Duke of Edinburgh class, the latest of the British ships of the armoured type, cost 83l. to 84l. a ton, whereas France's modern armoured cruisers involve an expenditure of 96l. a ton; Russia's, of over 100l.; Germany's, 96l.; and the United States, of over 90l. per ton. These figures of greater cost per ton than in former years, adds "Engineering," account in some measure for the increased expenditure.

KASHING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

31st May.

The Silk Crop.

The silk crop in general is unusually good. The weather is the most favourable for years. Such was the abundance of worms on the one hand and such the thinness of mulberry leaves on the other, that the price of leaves rose in some places to three and four and five dollars a picul, more than the price of rice. Toward the close of the season last year leaves sold for thirty cents a picul and people were glad to get rid of them at that. Towards the close of the season this year the market was pretty steady at three dollars. Those who made the most this year are those who had leaves to sell. Some who bought leaves heavily will lose heavily. Others who have a good output of cocoons only have a small margin of profit on their labour as the price of raw silk is low as compared with last year.

JAPAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Tokio, 27th May.

Civilised Warfare.

In their claims that the present war is one of civilisation versus barbarism, the "Kokumin," which usually reflects official opinion in Tokio, points to the difference that marks the treatment of war prisoners by the belligerents. To Russians nothing seems to be too atrocious and inhuman to inflict on a fallen foe. They murdered cruelly some Japanese soldiers whom they took prisoners during the Yalu operations. Not satisfied with this they could not help inflicting further indescribable insults upon the dead. Moreover in the engagement of Koh-ma-tung the Russians were pleased to maltreat those Japanese officers and men who were disabled, having been wounded by the Russian shots. Contrary to the enemy's nefarious practice, the Japanese were benevolent enough to the Russians, who maltreated their comrades. It was the Japanese who generously buried Russian corpses in the very field in which the others had behaved cruelly and barbarously. In receiving the enemy's wounded, the Japanese were as kind to them as to their own comrades. Some did not hesitate to give up their own food to Russian wounded and some others even pressed on them the last drops of their water-bottles. The Russians who surrendered to the Japanese are being treated with proper respect. There is almost no distinction made between Japanese and Russian wounded. At the prisoner's asylum of Matsuyama, Shikoku, the Russians are enjoying the utmost liberty.

Foreigners and the War Taxes.

Concerning the liability of foreigners living in Japan to pay the war taxes, com-

plaints on various grounds have been presented to the Ministers by their nationals and conveyed to the Tokio Government. The answer given was that payment of the taxes conformed with and was not contrary to any existing treaties. This did not satisfy the foreign merchants who demanded a ruling upon the question. Accordingly the Ministers have communicated with their home Governments for instructions, but there has not been time to get replies. Meanwhile the case for the merchants is being vigorously prosecuted in Yokohama and Kobe, so that if the question comes ultimately before some tribunal the whole of the facts may be brought to light. The matter must be considered as outside the sphere of sentiment, and the simplest manner seems to be to leave the solution to a competent jury, approved by both sides and whose decision would be binding on both sides.

The Prisoners' Intelligence

Bureau.

This has been established on a quite unprecedented scale. Its duty is to investigate the affairs of the prisoners, to conduct correspondence and give information regarding them, to convey presents, money and other articles to prisoners, to preserve letters, etc. left behind by the dead, to send them to relatives and generally to investigate as far as possible all particulars in regard to the killed, wounded, and captured on each side. The Russian prisoners have been much surprised to receive such magnanimous treatment in Japan, where some of them are living better than they ever did at home.

Wanton Destruction.

Seoul telegrams to Tokio give further details of the Russian raid on Hamgyang province. The troops who recently appeared at Hamhung and were repulsed by the garrison are said to have destroyed the Imperial mausoleums and sacred institutions in the vicinity of that place, an act provoking the strongest feeling in Seoul. The Russians maintaining communications with the middle reaches of the Tumen River do not exceed 1,000 in number. About 500 were expected to make a raid in the neighbourhood of Gensan. The movements of the raiders have caused extraordinary uneasiness among the Korean officials and people, and many fugitives were making for Gensan.

War Personalities.

It is officially announced that the casualties on board the torpedo destroyer Akatsuki, during the reconnaissance in force of Port Arthur on the 20th May include Lieut.-Commander Suyetsugu and four officers as well as fifteen petty officers and men. A sub-lieutenant and two men died from their wounds.

Surgeons-General Hashimoto, Sato and Kinkudi have been attached to the Imperial Headquarters. The first-named is ordered to assume the supervision of the Tokio Reserve Hospital; the second that of the Hiroshima Reserve Hospital; and the third that of the military Hospital at Matsuyama, Shikoku. The Russian prisoners at the last-mentioned place total 460 of whom 19 are officers and 36 petty officers.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

The N. Y. K.'s profit and loss account for the semi-annual term from October, 1903, to March, 1904, which was submitted to the company's general meeting to-day, was as follows:—

	Yen.
Brought from last account...	1,001,939.675
Net profit	1,469,237.916
Total	2,471,177.591
To be distributed as follows:—	
Reserves	73,461.900
Bonus to directors and auditors	71,358.110

Dividend (10 per cent per annum)	1,100,000.000
Bonus to shareholders (2 per cent per annum)	220,000.000
To be carried forward	1,006,357.581

Compared with the last account, the net profit shows a decrease of 112,242 yen and reserves a decrease of 56,012 yen, and the appropriation to the fleet improvement fund, which amounted to 800,000 yen in the last account, will be dispensed with this year.

Miscellaneous.

Among the hardships which the Japanese soldiers have to face is the danger of sickness from exposure to hot sun and cold nights. In the hope of lessening this danger, a number of ladies in Tokio are enlisting schoolgirls and others in the work of knitting "cholera belts," which are a better protection than the regulation strip of flannel supplied to all soldiers. The authorities will receive the belts gladly, if not less than 5,000 are sent in by 20th June. Each belt takes three ounces of Scotch wool; they are 65 stitches wide and 20 inches long, and sewed together into a band to put on over the head.

The Empress of Japan has received a telegram from the German Emperor in which the latter expresses his willingness to place the German Naval Hospital at Yokohama at the disposal of wounded soldiers and sailors. Count Matsukata, the President of the Japan Red Cross Society, yesterday telegraphed to the President of the German Red Cross Society, expressing his warmest thanks for the kindness recently shown by the latter Society, in sending a quantity of surgical instruments and material for the treatment and use of our wounded.

THE SAILORS' ENTERTAINMENT AT THE TOWN HALL.

To give the sailors a pleasant evening was the thought inspired by listening to U. S. Consul Davidson's unique and attractive lecture at the Union Church Hall, before the Photographic Society.

A call upon the U. S. Consul-General was repaid with the desired promise, and the "ball was set rolling." The Guardship Monadnock, U. S. Consul-General Goodnow, the President of the Municipal Council, St. John's College, and Mr. Edward Wheen, were successively visited, also the well-known and popular music firm of Moutrie and Co. The "Boys in Blue" were the topic of the hour, and the most gratifying success was had in enlisting all these friends of the seamen to aid in an entertainment on their behalf. A delightful trip to the British Fleet at Woosung, and a call on Rear-Admiral Curzon, on board H. M. S. Albion, amply rewarded the efforts to secure his kindly interest in the plan, and the Editors of the daily papers were equally courteous, and proved once more that "the pen is mightier than the sword." The British ships Albion, Centurion, Eclipse, Vengeance, Phoenix, Rosario, Humber, Hart, Janus, Sparrowhawk, and Whiting, and the American ships Monadnock, Raleigh, and Vicksburg, were invited, and although a few of them went to sea in the midst of preparations, the majority of them accepted, and sent as large a contingent as possible to the exhibition in their honour. The chief feature of the programme, Consul Davidson's lecture on the Polar Sea, was beautifully illustrated with lime-light pictures, as large as life; and the lecture was preceded by a most enjoyable little musicale carried out by members of the Monad-

nock Band, Miss Maggie Richard, and Miss McPhail. Some choice vocal music was rendered by Mrs. C. P. Newton and Miss E. Dieterle, accompanied by Miss Mammie V. Andrews. We must not fail to mention the much-appreciated Pianola solo, rendered by Mr. H. G. Riches, of Moutrie and Co.; nor the old-time favourites, "God save the King", "The Red, White and Blue," and "Home, Sweet Home," sung by the men themselves. The lecture was a much-enjoyed success, and the closing series of striking views, entitled "Rock of Ages," was a suitable climax to the fine exhibition of Natural Wonders of the Frozen North. Hearty thanks were voted to Consul Davidson, the Municipal Council, and all who assisted in the programme, which gave ample proof that those present thoroughly appreciated the kind intentions of their entertainers and their many well-wishers in Shanghai.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. Woodberry, whose efforts made the entertainment possible, deserve the thanks of the sailors for the enjoyable evening, as do also the other friends who took part in it.

THE SHANGHAI RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Annual Spring Meeting.

The following is the winning record of the competitions during the Spring meeting of the Shanghai Rifle Association, held at the Rifle Range on the 28th and 29th ult. :—

1.—THE "ASTOR" CUP.—Presented by the Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd. Ranges, 300 and 600 yards.

Competitors.	300 yds.	600 yds.	Points received.	Total.	
J. Bourke	32	30	0	62	1st.
Charles Hill	28	28	5	61	2nd.
T. Mollows	29	26	5	60	3rd.
C. Dowling	29	30	0	59	4th.

2.—THE "CENTRAL" CUP.—Presented by the Central Stores Co., Ltd. Ranges, 700 and 800 yards.

Competitors.	700 yds.	800 yds.	Points received.	Total.	
W. O. Lancaster...	33	31	5	69	1st.
S. E. Green.....	30	32	5	67	2nd.
J. McDowell	32	34	0	66	3rd.
A. Dahl	30	30	5	65	4th.

3.—THE "METROPOLE" CUP.—Presented by the proprietor of the Hotel Metropole. Ranges, 200 and 500 yards.

Competitors.	200 yds.	500 yds.	Points received.	Total.	
F. B. Pitcairn	28	29	9	66	1st.
C. H. Rutherford...	30	29	5	64	2nd.
A. F. Nazer	27	27	9	63	3rd.
T. H. U. Aldridge..	30	32	0	62	4th.

4.—THE "CHUNG-WO" CUP.—Presented by Major W. D. Little. Individual rapid firing; 10 shots. Competitors will march from the 500 yards mound, fire at a kneeling man (disappearing) target five times, up to the 200 yards mound. Magazines optional. Any position. Each hit on the figure to count two points.

Competitors.	Scores.
A. Dahl	6 hits=12 points. 1st.
J. E. Johnston ...	6 " =12 " 2nd.
R. W. Davis	5 " =10 " 3rd.
C. Richards	4 " =8 " {4th.
W. O. Lancaster 4	" =8 " {4th.

The tie for first place was shot off, A. Dahl beating J. E. Johnston by 6 hits (12 points) to 4 hits (8 points) and gaining first place.

5.—THE MONTHLY CUP, "A," "B," and "C" Classes. Ranges, 200 and 300 yards. (The scores at 200 yards in the "Metropole" Cup and 300 yards in the "Astor" Cup count for this competition.)

Competitors.	yds.	yds.	Total.	No. of wins.
	200	300		
J. Bourke	28	32	60	2nd win.
T. Mellows ...	30	29	59	1st win.
A. Hill	25	27	52	3rd win.

A. Hill having won the "C" Class Cup three times, is transferred to "B" Class.

6.—THE "GRAND AGGREGATE" PRIZE.—Open to all competitors who fire through events 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Presented by Major Watson, A. M. A. Evans, Esq., and Messrs. Luen Wo and Cheong Sing.

Competitors. Scores.

"A" Class.

J. Bourke	249	1st.
J. McDowell	247	2nd.
Chas. Richards ...	244	3rd.
C. Dewing	240	{4th.
E. H. Lynch	240	{4th.

"B" Class.

A. Dahl	235	1st.
Charles Hill	233	2nd.
T. Mellows	232	3rd.
W. O. Lancaster ..	232	4th.

"C" Class.

F. B. Pitcairn ...	207	1st.
A. P. Nazer	205	2nd.
A. Hill	197	3rd.
T. N. Hugall ...	178	4th.

In "B" Class the tie for the third place between T. Mellows and W. O. Lancaster was shot off, Mellows winning by 12 points to 10.

F. B. Pitcairn, the winner of the Grand Aggregate Prize in "C" Class, is transferred to "B" Class.

The following list of members has been revised up to date and shows at a glance the new arrangement of classes:—

"A" Class.

Aldridge, T. H. U.	McCann, H. E.
Atkinson, G. B.	McDowell, J.
Bourke, J.	Macdonald, J.
Brand, W.	Macintosh, P. W.
Brooks, A. H.	Moore, C.
Dewing, C.	Peace, G.
Gibson, J.	Richards, C.
Lynch, E. H.	Schwyzler, F.
Little, W. D.	Watson, J. E.

"B" CLASS.

Boisragon, A. M.	Lancaster, W. O.
Bookless, A.	Mace, W. A.
Brown, W. G.	Mansfield, J. J.
Cameron, J. W.	Mayman, C.
Child, H. C.	Mellows, T.
Christie, J.	Pitcairn, F. B.
Dahl, A.	Powles, A.
Donnelly, P.	Reilly, P.
Goddard, P.	Robinson, S.
Green, S. E.	Rutherford, C. H.
Hill, A.	Shanstrom, E. F.
Hill, C.	Stewart, G. E.
Hulbert, F.	Swanstrom, C. A.
Johnston, J. E.	Warner, Murray.

"C" CLASS.

Abbass, S. H.	McEuen, K. J.
Barry, B. M.	Morgan, G. J. W.
Beckhoff, J. C.	Moutrie, S.
Bennet, C. R.	Murray, W. C.
Bosustow, J. C.	Nagel, W.
Bowerman, R.	Nazer, A. P.
Boyers, G. B.	Pearson, A. E.
Buyers, G. B.	Quelch, E.
Buyers, W. H.	Quelch, H.
Campbell, K. W.	Richards, J.
Clarke, B. A.	Ross, C. H.
Darwent, C. E.	Roach, J. B.
Davis, R. W.	Rundle, R. L.
Eek, A.	Sellick, S. S.
Emerson, H. B.	Studd, A.
Evans, W. T.	Teesdale, J. H.
Harpur, C.	Thompson, W. N.
Houghton, C.	Thornton, O.
Hugall, T. N.	Vaughan, T. H.
Keily, H. A.	Wade, R. H. R.
Large, F.	Weatherhead, C.
Marshall, G. V. T.	Wood, G. W.

THE S. R. A. ANNUAL RIFLE MEETING.

The following is the complete score list:—

Competitors.	Metropole Cup.		Astor Cup.		Central Cup.		Chung Wo Cup.	Monthly Cup.		Grand Ag'gate.
"A" CLASS.	200 yds.	500 yds.	300 yds.	600 yds.	700 yds.	800 yds.		200 yds.	300 yds.	
Bourke, J.	28	31	59	32	30	62	32	32	60	249
McDowell, J.	32	29	61	28	28	56	32	34	66	247
Richards, C.	31	29	60	28	26	54	32	31	63	244
Dewing, C.	31	26	57	29	30	59	29	31	60	240
Lynch, E. H.	29	30	59	26	30	56	31	33	64	240
Aldridge, T. H. U.	30	32	62	26	28	54	32	27	59	237
McCann, H. E.	30	29	59	27	27	54	31	31	62	236
MacDonald, J.	28	29	57	24	28	52	31	29	60	221
Peace, G.	25	24	49	20	24	44	27	26	53	193
"B" CLASS.										
Dahl, A.	32	25	57	27	20	47	30	30	60	235
Hill, C.	26	31	57	28	28	56	31	31	62	233
Mellows, T.	30	27	57	29	26	55	32	23	55	232
Lancaster, W. O.	29	26	55	24	28	52	33	31	64	232
Green, S. E.	27	26	53	28	25	53	30	32	62	227
Rutherford, C. H.	30	29	59	28	22	45	29	27	56	217
Donnelly, P. F.	23	31	54	29	25	54	27	20	47	213
Swanstrom, C. A.	29	25	54	19	24	43	28	31	59	210
Johnston, J. E.	23	28	51	22	22	44	29	29	58	210
Hulbert, F.	25	24	49	23	21	47	25	22	47	193
Mayman, C.	23	23	46	23	28	51	26	21	47	190
Child, H. C.	29	17	46	24	22	46	21	18	39	190
Boisragon, Capt.	25	20	45	26	14	40	27	—	—	157
Bookless, A.	18	16	34	17	13	30	24	21	45	146
Robinson, S.	29	—	—	—	—	—	29	18	47	132
Mansfield, J. J.	26	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
"C" CLASS.										
Pitcairn, F. B.	28	29	57	22	27	49	24	23	47	207
Nazer, A. P.	27	27	54	23	23	46	28	23	50	205
Hill, A.	25	26	51	27	16	43	32	19	51	197
Hugall, T. N.	24	25	49	21	15	36	24	24	48	178
Beckhoff, J.	21	22	43	25	23	48	17	15	32	169
Richards, J. H.	27	26	53	13	14	27	26	21	47	169
Studd, A.	29	23	52	17	16	33	13	17	30	161
Davis, R. W.	22	19	41	25	18	43	0	18	18	159
Bennett, C. R.	26	25	51	23	16	39	0	2	2	141
Houghton, C.	17	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—

CRICKET.

S. M. Police, C C.

MARRIED v. SINGLE.

In the return match between the Married and Single of the Police Force the Benedicks again asserted their superiority. With only 5 wickets down for 124 runs they declared their innings closed, and against this total their opponents only amassed 41 runs. For the winners S. Robinson played an excellent innings of 39 not out, Aiers and Lynch coming second with 19 each.

Scores and analysis:—

MARRIED.

M. J. Champion, b. Aiers.....	16
G. Johnston, b. Spottiswoode.....	16
A. H. Aiers, b. R. C. Aiers.....	19
E. H. Lynch, c. and b. Aiers.....	19
S. Robinson, not out.....	39
C. Dewing, c. Lawrence, b. Spottiswoode.....	3
S. Chilvers, not out.....	3
Extras.....	9

Total for 5 wickets 124

SINGLE.

A. Eck, b. E. H. Lynch.....	1
M. Kingston, c. E. H. Lynch, b. Robinson.....	7
A. G. Lawrence, b. Mackintosh.....	8
C. Head, b. Mackintosh.....	0
T. W. Spottiswoode, not out.....	12
J. Kinipple, b. Lynch.....	3
I. Reeves, b. Mackintosh.....	1
B. C. Aiers, b. Mackintosh.....	4
W. Morey, b. Lynch.....	2
T. Lynch, b. Mackintosh.....	1
A. Bookless, b. Mackintosh.....	0
Extras.....	2

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BOWLING ANALYSIS.

MARRIED.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Spottiswoode.....	11	2	39	2
Head.....	5	0	20	0
Aiers.....	8	0	46	3
Lawrence.....	3	0	10	0

SINGLE.

Analysis incomplete.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

3rd June.

Something about the Empress Dowager's Portrait.

We translate the following from the "Universal Gazette," but it must be taken with all reserve:—We learn from a correspondent that the American young lady who recently painted H.I.M. the Empress Dowager's portrait has demanded the sum of American G. \$300,000 for her labours. It is stated that the young lady was introduced to her Imperial Majesty by the daughters of Yü Kêng, ex-Minister to France, and that the Waiwupu bore all the expenses in boarding the American lady painter, transporting her to and from the Palace, etc., etc. The family of Yü Kêng took advantage of the former privilege, in consequence of which they had free board for themselves, i.e., Yü Kêng, his wife, two daughters and two sons (Hsin Ling and Hsing Ling) and their male and female servants for over one year. Moreover, when the American lady went to the Palace she of course always carried her easel and other painting paraphernalia with her so that it necessitated the attendance of some persons to carry the things to and from the Palace for her. This labour was performed by the

coachman and groom of Yü Kêng who also drove the lady painter to and fro. This gave the coachman and groom the excuse for demanding their "food" money from the Waiwupu each day, so that one day even when she did not go to the Palace, this coachman and groom had the audacity to apply to the paymaster's department at the Waiwupu for their usual "tip" for food money. It so happened that the official on duty that day at the Pay department knew that the American lady did not go to the Palace on that occasion and so he naturally refused to be imposed upon by the mafoos. This led to much tall swearing on the part of Yü Kêng's mafoos usual with men of that class, ending in a free use of the fists on both sides. In conclusion, it may be stated that the expenses incurred by the Waiwupu up to date for the space of over one year in relation to the board, etc., of the American lady painter (and her following) has amounted to the rate of \$200 per diem—over and above the fee demanded by the painter.

A Mexican Official in Foochow.

A correspondent of a native paper writing from Foochow gives the following:—A Mexican official has lately arrived here with the object of engaging Chinese coolies to do agricultural work in Mexico. He called upon the Foochow mandarins with a request that a proclamation be issued calling the attention of the labouring classes to the matter, but taking a lesson from the bad treatment suffered by Chinese labourers in Madagascar last year, the Foochow mandarins refused to issue such a proclamation on the ground that China had no treaty with Mexico in relation to the request in question. To the surprise of the Chinese officials it is alleged that the Mexican representative, during an interview with them tried to browbeat them by a display of violent temper, going so far even as to tear up a copy of the Sino-Mexican Treaty, which the Chinese officials had handed to him to show that he had no status in making such a demand. Of course, this broke up the interview; but it is also stated that after recovering from his fit of temper the Mexican acknowledged himself to be in the wrong and asked the British Consul in Foochow to tender his apology to the mandarins. The latter accepted the apology and consented to consider the matter in a more liberal spirit.

THE PROPOSED TREAT TO NAVAL MEN.

Definite shape to the proposal to give a day's entertainment on shore to a number of men from the British fleet now lying at Woosung was given at an informal but largely attended and very business-like meeting held last evening at the Club. Mr. F. Anderson (Chairman of the Municipal Council) presided.

The programme already pretty well arranged was outlined by Mr. James McKie, who has practically taken the matter in hand and has done most of the hard work of setting the scheme going. He was able to announce that the financial needs were already provided for. The tenders Gutzlaff, Samson, and Victoria have been placed at the disposal of the transport Committee and these will bring the men up the river to the Bund. On disembarking, the guests will be marched by the Town Band to the Town Hall where dinner—of the old fashioned English kind, will be served. There roast joints will be supported by ale and porter, and Mr. R. B. Allen of Messrs. Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co. has promised a glass of

port all round for the men to drink the King's Health.

After dinner to the Recreation Ground, which on this particular date, Saturday the 11th June—will be practically given up to matches in cricket, polo, &c., between representatives of the Clubs and naval men. There are to be sports on the horse-shoe ground and the Grand Stand has been offered for the purposes of tea and the prizegiving by the stewards of the Race Club.

The following Committees, all of which have power to add to their number were elected yesterday afternoon.

Transport—Messrs. J. Prentice, F. Gove, A. M. Marshall, J. McKie, and W. F. Inglis.

Reception—Messrs. F. Anderson, R. E. Bredon, Major Watson, H. M. Bevis, C. W. Wrightson, Capt. Boisragon, Major Keswick, and Major Little.

Dinner—Sir Pelham Warren, Messrs. McKie, A. P. Wood, A. M. Marshall, W. N. Fleming, R. B. Allen, Dr. Moore-Graham, P. F. Lavers, A. H. Collinson, W. A. C. Platt, H. J. Clark, E. B. Sanders, and L. Plummer.

Sports—Messrs. H. G. Gardner, W. S. Jackson, E. Gumpert, G. M. Billings, C. Wedemeyer, B. A. Clarke, L. S. Hudson, W. A. C. Murray, and O. V. Lanning.

A SKETCH.

Just as the sun goes to bed, and the western sky does its daily blush at the publicity of the performance, they gather in the Public Garden of Shanghai—their obvious attraction the nightly dole of municipal music. The children are suffered to come, too, and their voices are to many the real music to be heard. The study of mankind is man. The study of man, as a hobby, according to a forgotten, a very properly forgotten, humourist, is cheap. It costs nothing. Whether or not, here, where the musicians and the children play, the observation of one's fellows, in such a very cosmopolitan crowd, requires no effort. It is forced upon one. Besides, what else is there to do?

To take types at random. There is a group of four Japanese men, their phrases of small talk punctuated by hearty bursts of laughter. On business bent, the Japanese is a very serious person. If he smile at all, the smile is added, make you sure, to the price of the thing he sells. But at leisure, he is all cachinnation. In his brain there seems to be a constant hemorrhage of hilarity. "Plenty people here." (Laughter). "Yes. You say true." (Laughter). They nearly all have good teeth: It was a cynical dentist who said: "A closed mouth often hides bad teeth."

Not far away, four Indians, two ladies and two gentlemen. The latter are in European attire. The ladies, for which we are grateful, retain their picturesque national habiliments of flowing, flowery silks. Their talk we do not understand. It sounds musical.

A group of German sailors, fine fighting animals. They smoke, and at tedious intervals, emit monosyllables. Is it that there is not sufficient room in this crowd for them to unroll and spread out those polysyllabic verbs, which so perturbed the genial wit from Hartford, U. S. A.?

A vision passes, an English girl walking, white muslin flounces, trailing ribbons, and a shady hat, suggesting coolness and warmth simultaneously. Note her pretty neck, and the carriage of her dainty head. No antlered stag in rutting time, no self-conscious swan upon a park lake, ever could emulate that poetry of pose.

Or here, again, the same type more matured. The lady sails into view, and selects a chair, obviously conscious of her Sheba-like adornments. A pat here, and a pull there, to make sure she is "fit to be seen" before she begins her feminine routine of quizzing her contemporaries.

The old men, who totter in, with their third leg of the classic riddle, and their peaceful faces. How can an old man look nappy in the midst of all this young life, this brightness and noise, conscious as he must now be that every day sees it slipping further away from him? Yet he does it. It is not the "peace that passeth understanding," for a chance-heard remark is evidence against any excessive piety. "Ah! The old days. They were d— fine times." And the crony agrees. It may be they look on with the equanimity of the batsman who, having retired honourably with double figures, watches the play of his successors. There is consolation in the thought that now there is rest from running in the hot sun, from ceaseless watchfulness against those who would "catch him out" or "tumble his balls" for him. The voices of the children are heard above the band.

The missionaries in native costume; the amahs scolding their infantile charges; the relaxed expression on keen faces; the smiles flitting across tragic ones. To study these so diverse countenances, mentally to picture them animated with the various passions of humankind, is, as Omar puts it, "happiness enow." And all the time, the music, the laughter, the insects' drowsy hum in symphonic intervals, and the joyous voices of the children! Yes. The Shanghai Public Garden of an evening just now is worth the visiting.

THE PEKING-HANKOW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Many travellers who wish to see the interior of China are unwilling to brave the discomforts of a long trip by cart. But with the nearing completion of the Peking-Hankow Railway, it is becoming possible to visit what were formerly the most inaccessible places with very little tedium of cart travel. As many are inquiring about this overland route from Hankow to Peking, an account of the trip taken by the United States Commission of International Exchange last March may be of value. As Prof. Jenks and his party were guests of the Imperial Government, the five days' journey between rail heads was smoothed by the provision of sedan chairs for the four foreigners, plenty of carts for servants and baggage, and convenient rest-houses and attendants at every stopping place. But the ordinary traveller would find no difficulty in making the same trip, as it follows the great highway from the southern provinces to Peking and good native inns are located at convenient intervals. Good two-mule carts are easily hired. Bedding must be taken for use on the native brick beds or bedsteads which are common in Honan. Good cots are a comfort especially in warm weather when insects are active. If foreign food is desired it must be carried and a good cook and servants, though not indispensable, add greatly to the comfort of a trip. In going from Shanghai a servant who can speak mandarin should be sought for.

The fare from Hankow to the farthest point where tickets were sold in March was about \$13.00. The managers of construc-

tion trains are obliging and carry passengers and baggage free of charge up to Hsüchou within about 200 li of K'aifengfu, a point of great interest, six miles south of the Yellow River. If one does not care to visit K'aifeng, he may continue the journey somewhat further by rail to the north-west within about a day's journey of the Yellow River. The railway is to cross some 200 li up the river from K'aifeng, which will doubtless in time be connected with the trunk line by a branch line. Three days' journey from the Yellow River, about 1st April, brought one to the rail head at Changtêfu. At present the iron must be approaching Weihui, so that the cart journey is shortened to 3 or 4 days between rail heads. No tickets were sold until Shuntêfu was reached and the 1st class fare from there to Peking, 260 miles, is \$15.60. The regular price for carts with two animals is one tael per day, so that the travelling expenses from Hankow to Peking are now about \$44.00 estimating \$1.50 per day for food, etc., while travelling by cart. By taking 2nd class tickets the figure is reduced to \$30. Foreigners will be found at K'aifengfu, Weihui, Changtêfu, and Shuntêfu, and all along the railways. These places all have post offices, telegraph stations, and Catholic and Protestant missions.

An interesting side trip is found by taking the Peking Syndicate Railway, which runs S.W. 83 miles from Taok'ou (道口), the head of large junk navigation on the Wei river, through Weihui to their mines at Jamieson or Chameisen as it is in Chinese, in the foothills of north-west Honan. This road was still in the management of the contractors, Pearson and Sons of London, and not open to passenger traffic, but the chance comes, if a foreigner, finds hearty hospitality among the engineers and builders. If one visits K'aifeng he may as well go to Changtê via Taokou, saving 40 li and reaching the headquarters of the Peking Syndicate Railway. If one goes by the direct route between rail heads he can take this side trip from Weihui. If he follow the line of railway construction to the great bridge that is to be built over the Yellow River he may strike this railway at Hsinhsianghsien or further west at Kuochiahsien. The railroads cross near Weihui.

Prof. J. W. Jenks, heading the Commission of International Exchange, during the month of February saw the Emperor, the Foreign Office, Board of Revenue, the committee of six high officials appointed by the government for consultation, also Governor Yuan Shih-k'ai, T'ang Taotai, bankers, Customs officials, and others of Peking and Tientsin. These interviews were in the nature of introductions and a beginning at getting a grasp of the present monetary situation rather than an attempt to pursue a fiscal scheme. As the remark was often made that conditions in the interior are quite different from those in the ports, Prof. Jenks decided upon the tour from Peking through Chibli, Honan, and Hupeh to Hankow as the most feasible for investigating the conditions away from treaty ports.

The Peking-Hankow line of railway was willing to do everything for the Commission and gave a private car from Peking to Shuntêfu. The department of construction attached a first-class passenger car to this work train and forwarded the Commission to T'suchou then near the end of the line.

The run from Peking to Shuntêfu was made between 7.45 a.m. and 7.45 p.m. The party consisted of Prof. Jenks and his private secretary, Mr. A. C. Durand,

Mr. C. F. Gammon, and an interpreter, six servants, four saddle horses, and much baggage. Ch'anghsintien, about 16 miles from Peking, was noted as the mechanical headquarters of the road—a site well chosen among the foothills, near the Hun or Muddy river. Foreign-style brick kilns, where red brick are burnt, supply the stations far down the line with trimming to ornament the buildings of grey brick.

Among the engineering feats the crossing of the Hut'ou River south of Chengtêfu is noteworthy. The actual bridge seemed to be a half-mile or more long, supplemented by some miles of grading faced with stone, with several bridged sluiceways for flood water, which undoubtedly overflows the wide sandy valley in the rainy seasons. Several spans were in place but in the middle of the shallow river full of sand bars, the men were still working leg deep in the icy water, sinking caissons. The bridge seemed in a fair way to be used before the rainy season comes to destroy the temporary structure on which trains are crossing now.

Strong evidence was seen that the road will be, if it is not already, a good money-maker. Passengers of all descriptions thronged the trains and photographs of crowded pony cars were taken to show how the Chinese oppose the railways. The railway comes as a great relief to the richer pilgrims from Mongolia and Manchuria who used to walk or ride in litters and on horseback the weary miles to Wutaishan in Shansi.

—A prince's party of ten or more Mongols with women and nursing children were taking life easily on their pilgrimage. They left the train at Tingchou and had still a matter of 450 li to travel before reaching the Holy Mountain. The old priest accompanying was constantly telling his beads, but it is doubtful if he laid up as much merit as he would, creeping all the thousands of li on the knees or striking his head at every five steps.

At Chengtingfu bales of Bombay cottons, brought up on river boats from Tientsin, were loaded for distribution in Shansi and North Honan. The importance of Chengting as a distributing centre should increase now that the railway is there. The city is a fine landmark from the train with its gate towers, long walls, pagoda and twin-spired Catholic Cathedral. The tract is laid on a curve around the west and north sides of the city at a distance of a mile or two.

The various magistrates at Shuntê had been advised by the Governor of our coming and they met us at the station with official sedan chairs for our use, a temporary reception room having been fitted up in the station building. They had also taken an inn near by for our use and fitted it up as for an official residence. The construction train was to leave at 6 a.m. and the officials came again to see us off. Owing to the lateness of arrival and the early hour of departure the officials of this place were not interviewed on monetary questions.

While waiting for the train to leave in the morning we met Mr. Reid of the Peking Syndicate on his way north. He had just come over the road from Taok'ou. On our mentioning that we had a letter of introduction to him somewhere in our baggage he made the gallant and sincere rejoinder: "You need no introduction. Your nationality is sufficient introduction to carry you everywhere among us British." He gave his card, asking the Syndicate railway managers to extend us every courtesy, but it was quite unnecessary, as we found all were glad to be

as helpful as possible and gave us every facility of travel on their line that was in their power.

The run by construction train from Shunté to T'suchou, "porcelain district," took from 7 to 11 a.m. Now that the line is through to Changtê, that place, a distance of 70 li, can be reached in two hours more, by rail. The commission interviewed the magistrate at T'suchou on money and trade matters, getting a good deal of information more or less correct. It was found that the reports of officials on such matters often needed checking by questioning the traders and bankers themselves. At T'suchou we had tiffin with Mr. and Mrs. Elliot, members of an independent mission, who have just established there. Before reaching T'suchou the road passes through thousands of acres of very productive land irrigated by wells. Several Catholic chapels stood out conspicuously among the smaller houses on the villages along the railway. Grave stones in the style of old-fashioned English churchyards were also a marked feature of the landscape.

At Talatun in Shahohsien we learned that one of the superintendents of construction had been mobbed by the villagers on account of some dispute as to wages by a gang of coolies in the grapevines. They attacked twice with sticks, stones, and swords, and after receiving some injuries he was compelled to save himself by drawing his revolver and shooting a man.

At Fenglochên, 35 li from T'suchou on the Laochang river, we entered the province of Honan and found deputies sent out from Changtê to welcome us with a feast in the official guest house. As we were travelling by chair, carts, and horses through dust and deep sand the stop for rest was refreshing, but delayed us, so that we entered Changtê long after dark. The magistrate of the district was waiting outside the north suburb with a bonfire and torches, soldiers, and servants to guide us through the city to the official guest house, where we were well entertained. In spite of the lateness of the hour, Prof. Jenks questioned the official closely as to the local trade conditions, sources of revenue, etc. He also had a call from two missionaries of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, who gave much information about their field. It comprises the three fus of Honan north of the Yellow River, Changtê, Weihui, and Huaich'ing, including Richthofen's garden of Honan. They have stations with foreign families in each of these fucities. They and the Catholics have the only missions in North Honan. It is a magnificently rich field for their work with railways traversing it from north to south and from east to west crossing at their central station of Weihui. The trip of three weeks or more by boat is from Tientsin shortened to two days by rail.

From Changtê to Taok'ou through Hsünhsien, by cart, chair, and horse is a long day's journey, called 120 li but stretching into 140.

On this stage of the journey opportunity was given for investigating the small traders. Most of the numerous wheelbarrows were found to be pushed not by hired labour but by their owners, who had their own capital invested in the goods they carried. When we did find hired wheelbarrow-men they were usually accompanying the owner of one or more wheelbarrows. They are hauling pears from the south to the north 300 li, and bring the powdered wood of the hills back again. The blue and bluish white coarse porcelain of T'suchou

is distributed by these wheelbarrows all over this plain of North-China. The business of hauling mill stones from the quarries to the rivers, four or five days' journey with a cow or donkey and a man to each pair of stones, seemed more remunerative, for a stone costing 1,000 cash at the quarries brings 5,000 at the destination and the travelling expenses for five days for man and beast amount to only 3,000 cash. The wheelbarrow-men did not make much more than their food on the trip. They usually carried a load of 400 catties with a capital of \$10 to \$20 invested on a trip of four or five days, making 60 li per day. Their profits, however, seemed quite large when compared with the manure gatherers, who picked up one or two baskets a day for sale at 10 cash a basket. These small traders' and labourers' economic conditions were all of interest to the student of China's monetary situation.

This part of Honan is most picturesque with its gently rolling hills, groves of trees, high walled villages or chaizto, and grain towers inside the walls. These latter with the castellated village walls looked like old castles and dotted the country as far as the eye could reach. Doubtless these walls and towers date back to the times when robbers like the T'aipings devastated the country.

Among the curious agricultural implements of Honan are the rigid four-wheel carts with large cube-shaped box bodies for hauling dirt, etc. In turning the fore wheel they cannot change their direction. When fitted with racks they carry great loads of hay or fuel, and again are used like an omnibus with tiers of seats to carry the crowds to the fairs and temple theatres.

The bamboo is grown in N. W. Honan so that all sorts of implements are made from it. The uses to which it is put by the farmers alone form an interesting study. Taok'ou is a large commercial town at the head of navigation on the Wei river. It is of no political importance however. It is famous for the manufacture of pewter dishes, some of which are engraved in beautiful designs. A fine quality of lacquered ware is also made here.

Our party came in late at night, travel-stained and dusty to find a royal hospitality awaiting at the Peking Syndicate's headquarters a mile N. E. of the town, but being the guests of the Government we went on into the town to the inn where the Hsünhsun magistrate had provided for us. The residence of Mr. Bourne is on a commanding hill that rises out of the plain overlooking the company's machine shops, engine yards, and the town below.

The account of our trip over the entire length of this railway and of our visit to the mines must be left for another letter.

HATS.

WRITTEN FOR THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS."

There is much suggestiveness in a well-filled hat-rack. The visitor, standing in the hall, if he be a nervous man, will think apprehensively of the hats' owners that await his entry into the drawing-room. Running his eye rapidly along the ranks, with the subdued murmur of distant conversation in his ears—the inevitable accompaniment—he may gain some clue as to those awaiting him, friend or foe. There is the friendly old brimmer of a chum, and there again is the dogging hat of the man with whom he is barely on speaking terms.

We are informed that clever palæontologists can sketch a complete animal, given one of his bones. As we were not there to see the said animal when he roamed this planet, bone-complete, we must accept the sage's word for it. But, given a hat, we can most of us do our man-constructing, providing the hat is reasonably old. To the clairvoyant eye the owner walks shadow-like beneath it. An old hat is the autograph of the owner, the strokes and curves of which have as full a meaning as any a graphologist may decipher. New hats have no personality. Take stock of them,—the bowler, the Trilby, the cap, the glossy silk. True there may be some faint foreshadowings of their destiny;—some for respectability, some for the would-be student, others for the city merchant or for the factory hand. But all is more or less guess-work. Hats know no predestination. The silk may be coveted for the drayman's Sunday best, the Trilby may go to the factory hand, and the casual cap may be flourished in Parliament House itself on the head of a Labour member. New hats are characterless, a matter of curves and colours; the man himself is never exactly suited when he buys a new hat, there are some points of contrast, some disagreements, till, in a while, assimilation begins; as husband and wife are said to do, the hat and its owner grow like one another, until, though detached, and out of sight, the owner looks at you from under the brim.

The Chinese hat is not so detachable from its owner. It has no separate existence. It is never seen alone must always accompany its owner. A Chinese gentleman on a visit does not hang his hat in the hall, nor place it under the chair. If a hat is worn at all it is worn always and everywhere, except in bed. The everyday cap of the native is strictly utilitarian. Not a square inch of material is wasted on it, neither unnecessarily high as in our "toppers," nor magnificently broad as in our wide-awakes. It is made to touch at all possible points of contact,—a covering, not an ornament. The first sight of one reminds one of a bowler without its brim.

But there are fashions, even in Chinese hats. Though there is no brim to vary,—broad and flat, or curling; rounded, or square with the shoulders;—there remains the crown that can be raised or lowered, rounded or squared, pointed or flat (like pointed and square-toed shoes) until the countryman in a five-years' old hat looks a guy in his unfashionableness. Sometimes there are attempts to illuminate it;—a wide band of fur or velvet encircles it like the crape band of a widower. Our friends in the home country know little about this hat, for the artists of that educating medium, the illustrated paper, only appreciate two styles of Chinese hats, one of which one can hardly expect an artist,—the impressionable one, to forget;—an all-covering hat, huge boss of woven grass and wickerwork, a shield with its central spike, a true thatch, a pavilion—and many other things. One can hardly expect the illustrator to lose such an opportunity, or to keep the "umbrella" for its original use in wet weather. These hats belong to the same useful class of habits as the cabby's three-caped cloak, or the seaman's sou'wester, the which on a gentleman as he walks the holiday streets would be somewhat inartistic. Why then not put the Chinaman's sou'wester on all and sundry in your pictures of them? Again, there is the cone, or extinguisher hat, alternating with the above mentioned umbrella-hat.

This in China means anything official from an admiral's cocked hat to a policeman's helmet. But the ordinary native does not wear a cocked hat, or a helmet.

The above orthodox headgear, then, is the conception of the foreign artist. He "fancies" the Chinese in it and so pats it down and makes it fit. The native on his part "fancies" himself in a foreign hat, especially such as have come under the humanising influence of foreign settlements. Coats, trousers, boots, are proudly worn, not in obscurity beneath other articles of clothing, but flaunted before the eyes of unfortunate non-possessors, even to the graceful attitude of one hand in a trouser pocket. And hats—there is no waste of good material there, for after the foreigner has worn off as much nap as he thinks proper, there is his boy who will strut about the Concession in it as long as it has a shape; and even then, the semi-civilised coolie will make that much concession to Western manners by wearing the battered remnant. Soft felt hats and pulpy sun-helmets, greasy browns, and even a protesting clerical hat may be seen walking about on more or less shaven Chinese pates.

As for foreign straws, they are commonplace, at least in the "centres." In far country places, such as wear them are more or less forerunners, and suffer the martyrdom that is ever the lot of reformers. One of our country boys was daring enough, while sojourning in one of the centres of light and civilisation, to buy one of these. On the road back, the foreigner was for once little noticed, the more eccentric object being the unfortunate boy with his foreign straw. "Human nature is the same the world over." "History repeats itself." "Man is not a unit but part of a society," and again there is that interest in my neighbour's belongings such as found vent in that ever-recurring strain "Where did you get that hat?" Thus, even in China, the hat marks the man.

The awhile ago mentioned umbrella-hat gives way in hot weather to the flap-hat. A huge diameter of straw well-plaited, even to the pleasing of fair ladies, beneficial in its command of cool shade. Possibly a flower-strewn, or beribboned hat looks one in the face as if seeking recognition; it is familiar, yet one is at a loss to recall its features till it is suggested that luxuriates there a would-be coolie hat, curved to beauty, lightly resting on the tresses of a daughter of the West, instead of bonnet-wise, drooping round the perspiring cheeks of a brown native face. These hats are stubborn-brimmed, hanging limp, or rearing an exaggerated brim. All need an inner basket-crown affixing to fit the head, the original being too small to hold any but a lady's head, perhaps that is part inducement to the wearing. Its bonnet-strings are strings of beads, or bead-like seeds—picturesque; as the Chinese coolie always is, except when he has his best clothes on.

This for ladies, and the "wind-hat" for travellers. It is not elegant; indeed, is forcibly reminiscent of coal-heavers in the back view, but it is a good night-cap in a draughty inn, and keeps one's ears and throat warm.

One may often see a native, Shylock-like, with a plurality of hats. First for warmth comes the common felt, with ear-flaps, and then, for self-respect the ordinary stiff, satin-covered brimless one, on the top. This hat is as treasured as our well-brushed "toppers." It too, has a little cardboard box in which it may be kept with all care. After purchase taken home on the head, but still wrapped in

paper, it denotes the prosperity of the owner,—a fact we are not loth to imply in our own cases, though very shy in the first wearing of a new garment, and greatly ashamed if anything of the shop in the way of a ticket still remains, unbeknown, on it.

There is little inwardness and much of the catalogue in this dealing with hats, and there still remain some that might be food for reflection if we knew how to reflect. The soldier's turban; the yamen runner's auto-da-fé hat; the cap of the foreign factory employé; the baby-hat colour-exhaustive, or the little satin one, with a hole in the middle; the priest's biretta; and the sick man's temple-encircling black cloth. But the most noteworthy of all is the scholar's ceremonious hat, his "mortar-board." To it are attached the insignia of his worth, button or feather;—millinery to the unenlightened. What is it but a coloured knob, or pretty peacock's feather? Yet is the trinket a potent symbol of finest philosophy and literary art, an heraldic emblem of scholarly heritage noble in its antiquity, and in the presence of which our hoariest academical heirlooms but mark a parvenu. If the man who wears it knows little of that we call learning, yet is he deeply versed in that culture that only the ignorant make light of. If he cannot decipher the books we are pleased to call classics, and mould our philosophy and literature upon, he can challenge comparison in his own classics that we too much ignore. If he has still to learn of our science we have still to learn of him many things that make for refinement and thought.

The man who courteously bows to us from under a scholar's hat merits as profound a bow in return.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 2nd June.

Before Sir HIRAM S. WILKINSON,
Chief Justice.

IN THE MATTER OF ALFRED SYDNEY WILSON'S APPLICATION TO PRACTISE.

Mr. W. A. C. Platt, Crown Advocate, introduced Mr. Alfred Sydney Wilson to His Lordship this morning, and moved that Mr. Wilson be admitted to practise in this Court. The necessary papers had been filed. He hoped His Lordship would find them in order.

His Lordship granted the application, and added that he had read the papers and found them very satisfactory. He had much pleasure in admitting Mr. Wilson to practise in this Court.

Mr. Wilson thanked his Lordship.

THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 2nd June.

Before Mr. WANG (Asst. Magistrate) and
Dr. S. P. BARCHET (U. S. Assessor).

Alleged Kidnapping.

A man was charged with kidnapping a small boy at 5 p.m. on the 18th ult. in Sinza Road.

Sergeant Johnson said that from the boy's statement the circumstances appeared to be as follows: the boy's father was dead, and accused had owed him some money. The youth asked accused for this money and accused took him to an opium shop. Next he took the lad to a house in the country, gagging, blindfolding

and binding him on the way. The boy remained at the house all night and on the following day accused asked him at what bank his father's money was invested. The boy told him, and they started for the bank together. On the way the lad yelled, a crowd collected, he told his story and got home.

The mother of the boy produced a paper in which she had advertised for her son.

Accused denied all knowledge of the affair.

The mother thereupon said that his wife was a prostitute.

Accused's wife rushed into Court and a tirade of angry recriminations followed.

Finally the case was remanded until Tuesday next.

BIRTH.

MACFARLANE.—On the 2nd June, 1904, at 2, Wayside Road, the wife of Ruthven Macfarlane, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BENNETT.—On the 2nd of June, 1904, at 5 a.m., at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Mary, the beloved wife of G. W. Bennett, of the Woosung Hotel. She was buried at noon the same day.

FARROW.—On the 2nd of June, 1904, at 99, Bubbling Well Road, the residence of Mr. J. R. Harding, Captain John Farrow, late Imperial Maritime Customs. (Hongkong papers, please copy.)

ROLLO.—At 15, Woosung Road, on the 1st of June, 1904, Helen Morrison, the beloved wife of George Rollo, aged 24 years.

PASSENGERS, &c.

OUTWARD.

Per str. TAISHUN.—For Chefoo—Mrs. J. Stark, and Mr. d'Anjou.
Per str. KWANGTAH.—For Canton—Messrs. Muller and Wales.
Per str. KIANGYUNG.—For Hankow—Mr. E. H. Melbye.
Per str. HSINFUNG.—For Tientsin—Mrs. Chang, and H. E. Pang.
Per str. NEWCHWANG.—For Chefoo—Mr. Frey.
Per str. NGANKIN.—For Kiukiang—Mr. Pezzins.
For Nanking—Messrs. D. W. Lyon and P. Bucco.
For Wuhu—Mrs. Shaw.
For Hankow—Mrs. Goodsell and three children.

INWARD.

Per str. SACHSEN.—From Yokohama—Mrs. Wilcockson, Dr. Crusen, Messrs. J. O. P. Bland, F. Jaques, T. Reynolds, A. L. Cook, F. Cafferty, A. Long, and D. Ah Long.
From Kobe—Mr. Kitano and party, Mrs. A. Lambert, Mrs. Fryer and G. Goode, Messrs. Pratt, Gray, T. Jones, G. Gibbons, J. Elridge, T. Stromberg, C. Iramy, T. Nechin, W. J. Venie, A. Wright, D. Dalmer, G. Masters, P. Danye, J. Evans, A. Lingley, G. Hughson, A. Hughson, and T. Nettingham.
From Nagasaki—Misses F. Bass, M. E. Day, and L. Mackenzie, Capt. Housbery, Dr. Specka, and Mr. H. Shiota.

Per str. BENGLOE.—From Japan—Consul and Mrs. Okabe and baby.

Per str. PAOHUA.—From Hankow—Mr. Kehle.

Per str. YUENWO.—From Hankow—Mrs. Encarnacao, Messrs. Washbrook, Clements, P. Ruegg, and Shiba.

Per str. HSINFUNG.—From Tientsin—Messrs. Richards, Phillips, Williams, Wood, Heinrichs, and Wong.

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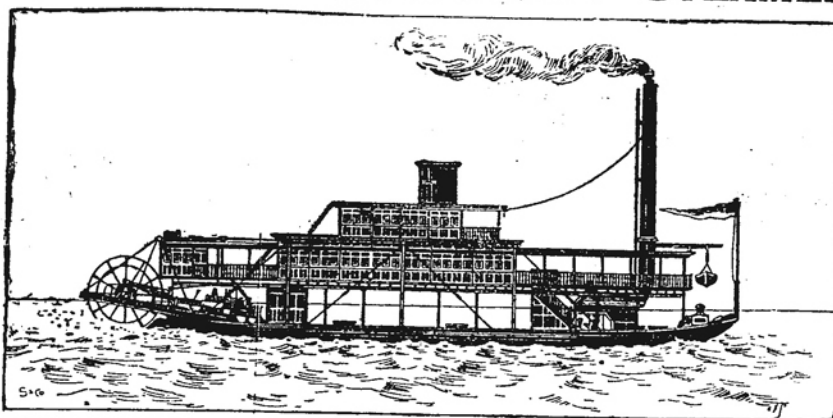
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5th April, 1904.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TEA.—HANKOW STATISTICS from the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce Circular of the 25th May, 1904.

Business reported since the 18th instant, is as under:—

	1904.	1903.
Settlements	182,518 ½-chests.	153,492 ½-chests.
Consisting of the following Teas:—		
Ningchows	27,491 ½-chests, at Tls.	20.00 at 85.00 per picul.
Khemuns	29,876 " "	26.50 " 68.00 "
Oopacks	38,267 " "	16.60 " 28.00 "
Oonams	28,159 " "	16.50 " 30.50 "
Oonfaas	55,310 " "	19.50 " 40.50 "
Seang-tams	3,415 " "	16.50 " 40.50 "

The following are Statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz., 27th May, 1903:—

HANKOW TEA.	1904.	1903.	KIUKIANG TEA.	1904.	1903.
Settlements	198,345 ½-chests.	194,534 ½-chests.	Settlements	104,020 ½-chests.	111,301 ½-chests.
Stock	57,527 " "	54,292 " "	Stock	55,964 " "	30,028 " "
Arrivals ...	255,572 " "	248,826 " "	Arrivals ...	159,884 " "	141,329 " "

Comparative Quotations are as under:—

	1904.	1903.
Ningchows	Tls. 20.00 at 85.00	Tls. 22.50 at 90.00 per picul.
Khemuns	" 26.50 " 68.00	" 32.00 " 75.00 "
Kutoans	" 24.25 " "	" nil. " "
Oopacks	" 16.60 " 28.00	" 16.50 at 29.00 "
Oonams	" 16.50 " 30.50	" 14.80 " 36.00 "
Oonfaas	" 19.50 " 40.50	" 22.50 " 43.00 "
Seang-tams	" 16.50 " 40.50	" 16.00 " 17.25 "

The Tea Statistics in this Report are made up to the evening of date.

The export to 21st instant, as per Customs Returns stands thus:—

Season	1904.	1903.	Re-Exports.
" 1904.....	702,897 lbs.		26,341 lbs.
" 1903.....	335,668 "		183,260 "
	1904/5.	1903/4.	
To Great Britain	454,668 lbs.	296,548 lbs.	
" United States and Canada	149,843 "	50,518 "	
" Continent	120,412 "	144,077 "	
" Shanghai	4,316 "	27,784 "	

EXPORTS.

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for Export :-

Cowhides, B.S.	Tls.	32.50	per picul.	Gallnuts, plum shape	(no cargo)	Tls.		per picul	
Seconds	"	28.50	"	Tobacco, Tinchow	(nominal)	"		"	"
Buffalo hides, B.S.	"	19.50	"	" Wongkong	"	"		"	"
" 10/35 lbs.	"		"	Black Bristles, Riflings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3¼" 3½" ..	"	"		"	"
" 35/60	"		"	10 10 10 10 10 10	"	"		"	"
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white colour, average 2-lbs., 50% short, 30% med. & 20% long hair	"	58.00	"	3¾" 4" 4½" 4¾" 5" 5½" 5¾" 6" ..	"	"		"	"
Buffalo Horns, average 3-lbs. each	"	9.00	"	10 6 6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ = 100% ..	"	119.00		"	"
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi ..	"	10.70	"	Feathers, Grey and/or White Duck	"	20.00		"	"
Sinshan and/or Chayu	"	10.00	"	" Wild Duck	"	21.75		"	"
Green China Grass, Szechuen	"	11.00	"	Turmeric	"	3.10		"	"
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	"	4.90	"	Sesamum Seed, white	"			"	"
" Pingchow and/or Macheng.	"	10.30	"	" yellow	"	4.50		"	"
" Mongyu... (out of season) ..	"	10.40	"	" red	"			"	"
Green Tallow	"	9.60	"	" black	"			"	"
Small Tallow	"	18.75	"	Sesamum Seed-Oil	"	7.90		"	"
Ballons, Usual shape	"		"	Vegetable Tallow Seed-Oil	"	7.90		"	"
				Wood Oil	"	8.20		"	"
				Tea Oil	"	8.90		"	"

I. M. Customs returns of Shipments.

COWHIDES.	BUFFALO HIDES.	GOATSKINS UNTANNED.	ANIMAL TALLOW.	VEGETABLE TALLOW.	NUTGALLS.	BRISTLES.	SESAMUM SEED.	WOOD OIL.
Piculs.	Piculs.	Pieces.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
73,968.00	14,440.00	1,900,662	6,720.00	83,693.00	21,024.00	3,601.00	199,925.00	137,108.00
5,748.00	586.00	121,460	30.00	1,577.00	264.00	305.00	9,453.00	14,468.00
79,716.00	15,026.00	2,022,122	6,750.00	85,270.00	21,288.00	3,906.00	209,378.00	151,576.00

Per last Circular.

For week ending Saturday, the 21st instant.

From January 1st to 21st instant.

KEROSENE.

QUOTATIONS,—Ex Godown—American "Devoes" in cases	Tls.	2.16
Russian "Anchor" in cases	"	2.04 Less 2%.
Sumatra bulk in tins	"	1.86
" in bulk	"	1.56

IMPORTS.

During the week ending Saturday the 14th instant inclusive, as per Custom House returns are :-

Devoes	20,000	Gallons
Russian	91,000	"
Sumatra	1,220,983	"
Total	1,331,983	"

FREIGHTS :-

Per Conference Steamers to London and Northern Continental ports ;		
Direct Steamers Tea and General Cargo	51/-	per ton.
Via Shanghai	46/-	" plus River Freight.
Per Conference Steamers to Marseilles or Havre ;		
Via Shanghai. Tea and General Cargo	41/6	"
To New York. Overland, ...	Tea G.S. 1½ cents	per lb. gross
do. via Suez, Tea and General Cargo 35/-	per ton.	
To Shanghai ; Tea and General Cargo Tals 1.80	per ton weight or measurement.	
Steamers loading ; " Armenia " " Glenturret " " Prometheus " and " Shrewsbury "		

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs Morriss & Robertson's Circular.)

Exchange.—(Closing Rates)—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 5½d. Bank Bills, demand 2s. 5½d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 2s. 6¾d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 6¾d. 6 months' sight, 2s. 6¾d. Private and Documentary 4 months' sight, 2s. 6¾d. 6 months' sight, 2s. 6¾d. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer, Fcs. 3.10. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 3.18 ; 6 months' sight, 3.20. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 2.61 lowest 2.60, highest 2.61½. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per Tls. 100, Gold \$62½, lowest 62 highest 62½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, per \$100 Tls. 72, lowest 72½, highest 72. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers, per Yen 100 Tls. 81, lowest 80½, highest 81½. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers per Tls. 100 Rs. 187½, lowest 186½, highest 188. Bank Bills, demand, per Tls. 100 Rs. 188, lowest 186½, highest 188. Gold Bars, Shanghai, 98 touch, per Tls. 10, Tls. 387 lowest 386 highest 388½ Silver Bars, per Tls. 100, Tls. 111.26, lowest 111.26, highest 111.26. Mexican dollars, per \$100, Tls. 74.287, lowest 74.20, highest 74.3. Copper Cash per Tls. 1,155, lowest 1,155, highest 1,155. Chinese Interest, Mace 3.00, lowest 3.00, highest 5.00. Bar Silver in London, per oz., 25½s, lowest 25½s, highest 25½s.

	Bar Silver per oz in L'don.	ON LONDON.				FRANCE.		GER-	NEW	HONG-	YOKO-	INDIA.
		T/T transfers.	Bank 4 m/s.	Credits 4 m/s.	Docty. 4 m/s.	francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		MANY.	YORK.		HAMA.	
		Lowest. Highest.	Lowest. Highest.	Lowest. Highest.	Lowest. Highest.	Lowest. Highest.		4 m/s. Priv.	Docty. 4 m/s.		£/T	T/T Rup.
May												
27th	25½s	2.6 2.5½	2.6½ 2.6½	2.6½ 2.6½	2.6½ 2.6½	3.21/3.23 3.21/3.23		2.61	62½	72½	80½/81½	188/187½
28th	25½s	2.6 2.6	2.6½ 2.6½	2.6½ 2.6½	2.6½ 2.6½	3.21/3.23 3.21/3.24		2.61	62½	72	81½/81½	187/187½
30th	25½s	2.6 2.6½	2.6½ 2.6½	2.6½ 2.6½	2.6½ 2.6½	3.22/3.24 3.22/3.24		2.61	62½	72	81½/80½	187/185
31st	25½s	2.6 2.6½	2.6½ 2.6½	2.6½ 2.6½	2.6½ 2.6½	3.21/3.23 3.22/3.24		2.60	62	72	81½/81	187/187½
June												
1st	25½s	2.5½ 2.6	2.6½ 2.6½	2.6½ 2.6½	2.6½ 2.6½	3.1½/3.20 3.20/3.22		2.60	62	72	81½/81½	186½/187
2nd	25½s	2.5½ 2.6½	2.6½ 2.6½	2.6½ 2.6½	2.6½ 2.6½	3.19½/3.21½ 3.21/3.23		2.60½	62	72	81½/81½	186½/187½
3rd	25½s	2.6 2.6½	2.6½ 2.6½	2.6½ 2.6½	2.6½ 2.6½	3.21½/3.23½ 3.21½/3.23½		2.61½	62½	72	81½/81½	188

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remark]
PWE	Benmohr	Wallace	Br str	1935	May 30	Japan	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
ONW	Brunhilde	Selck	Ger str	872	June 1	Japan		Kuchinotzu	To-day
Cos D	Bunuan	Otero	Am str	644	Apr 29	Manila	China Trading Co		
7 p	Chingping	Harvey	Br str	1662	May 24	Tientsin	Chinese Eng. & Ming. Co		
WTW	Chinhua	Cowan	Br str	1348	June 1	Chefoo	Butterfield & Swire	Tientsin & Chefoo	5th instant
P & O E 1	Coromandel	Montford	Br str	2783	Apr 23	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co	H'kg with Mails	14th instant
SHW	Choysang	Roope	Br str	1424	June 1	Swatow	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
WTW	Hangchow	Mawley	Br str	999	May 12	Swatow	Butterfield & Swire	N'chwangv C'foo	To-day
SHW	Hangsang	Wilde	Br str	1356	May 27	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
K L Y W	Haeshin	Lowe	Chi str	755	May 31	Foochow	C. M. S. N. Co	Foochow	4th instant
CNP W	Hupei	Mathias	Br str	1205	May 28	Swatow	Butterfield & Swire		
PWE	Indrapura	Hollingsworth	Br str	3152	May 26	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
K L Y W	Kiangyung	Johnston	Chi str	1451	May 31	Hankow	C. M. S. N. Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
SHWB 2	Kutwo	Mahon	Br str	1924	May 29	Hankow	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
K L Y W	Kwangtah	Lunt	Chi str	1536	June 1	Hongkong	C. M. S. N. Co	H'kong & Canton	4th instant
LP DW	Lenz	Borge	Nor str	979	May 31	Nagasaki	M. B. Kaisha		
M C W	Maidah	Shierhorst	Ger str	1151	June 1	Hankow	Melchers & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
BND	Ningpo	Boyd	Br str	1240	May 19	Swatow	Butterfield & Swire		
YWG W	Nurnberg	Jaburg	Ger str	2663	May 30	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co	Japan	To-day
M C F W	Oceano	Davies	Br str	3050	May 28	Shimonoseki	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
9 p	Providence	Cornelinsen	Nor str	693	May 29	Tientsin	Melchers & Co		
TK D W	Samshui	McDonnell	Br str	162	Feb 5	Wuhu	S. O. Farnham, Boyd & Co		
CME W	Seneca	Beynon	Br str	3171	May 29	Hongkong	Standard Oil Co	New York	6th instant
NMTW	Siam	Glahn	Dan str	2489	May 30	Hongkong	Geo. McBain		
OS K W	Tachi Maru	Mory	Jap str	1287	June 1	Hankow	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Hankow & Ports	To-day
TKDD	Tahung Maru	Yebiko	Jer str	1391	Feb 5	Hankow	Osaka Shosen Kaisha		
K L Y W	Taishun	Jamieson	Chi str	1218	June 1	Tientsin	C. M. S. N. Co	Tientsin v. Chefoo	To-day
8 p	Tsintau	Hansen	Ger str	978	May 31	Kiaochow	Melchers & Co		
CNC W	Tungchow	Bennett	Br str	952	May 31	Tientsin	Butterfield & Swire	Chefoo & Tientsin	To-day
SHWB 2	Woosung	Dowson	Br str	1109	May 28	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	Hongkong & C'foo	To-day
CNC W	Yiksang	Bowker	Br str	1236	May 25	Swatow	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
31 Steamers									
LS	Ajax		US tran		May 9	Nimrod Sound			
LS	Brutus		Am tran		May 31				
Cos D	Ingalls		US tran		Apr 16	Manila			

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remark
Cos D	Eliz. Nielsen	Sprint	Br s.v.		Jan 15	Portland, Or.	S. C. Farnham Boyd & Co		
9 p	James Johnson	Bennecke	Am s.v.	993	May 17	Chemamus, B.C.	American Trading Co		
U S	Mindoro	Larsen	Am s.v.	642	May 17	Port Townsend	J. C. Epperley & Co	Hakodate	To-day
3 Vessels									

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR

No. & Sec	Name	Commander	Flag & Rating	Ton-nage	Guns	H.P.	Men	Date Arrival	Where from
OWSB	Albion	Fremantle	H.M. battleship	12950	16	13500	700	May 16	Hongkong
OWSB	Centurion	Fegen	H.M. battleship	11000	14	13000	650	May 16	Hongkong
8 p	Eclipse	Stokes	H.M. cruiser	5600	11	9600	452	May 25	Hongkong
8 p	Humber	Riadore	H.M. storeship	1640	...	1640	98	May 29	
O D B	Jaguar	Willbrandt	H.I.G.M. gun-boat	900	8	1300	110	Mar 31	Tsingtau
MM B 2	Kersaint		Fr. gun-boat	1243	6	2200	.....	May 26	Chemulpo
O D	Luchs	Kroencke	H.I.G.M. gun-boat	850	10	1300	160	Apr 18	Foochow
E A CW	Mandjour		Russ gun-boa'	1416	3	1400	.....	Dec 12	Port Arthur
2 c	Marco Polo	Presbitero	Ita. arm. cruiser	4583	34	10000	420	May 28	
8 c	Monadnock	Mahan	U.S. monitor	4000	16	3000	200	Apr 7	Cruise
W'sung	Raleigh	Nazro	U.S. cruiser	3220	11	10000	313	May 13	
BNB	Rosario	Jackson	H.M. gun-boat	980	6	1400	130	May 13	Cruise
N G L B	Sperber		H.I.G.M. gun-boat	1120	8	1500	150	May 8	Nanking
1 c	Vasco da Gama	Carvalho	Port. cruiser	2422	5	3600	260	May 4	Hongkong
OWSB	Vengeance	Stuart	H.M. cruiser	12950	16	13500	700	May 16	Hongkong

